ADMIRABLE

Curiosities

Rarities and Wonders in

ENGLAND

Scotland & Ireland.

Being an Account of many Remarkable persons and places; and likewise of the Battles, Sieges, Prodigious Earthquakes, Tempests, Inundations, Thunders, Lightnings, Fires, Murders, and other considerable Occurrences, and Accidents for several Hundred years past. With the Natural and Artificial Rarities in every County, and many other observable passages. As they are Recorded by Credible Historians of former and later Ages.

With Pictures of several memorable passages.

By R. B.

The fifth Edition, Revised and Corrected

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To the Reader.

THE Hiſtorical Remarks of London and Weſtminſter, *having found acceptation, I was encouraged to proſecute the ſame deſign upon every County in* England, *wherein there cannot be expected an exact deſcription of every Town or conſiderable place, that having been performed by others; this being only a Collection of the Natural, and Artificial Curioſities, Wonders and the Remarkable* Places, Perſons, *and* Accidents *in each County, as I find them in Mr.* Fox, *Dr.* Heylin, *Dr.* Fuller, *Sir Rich.* Baker, *Mr.* Speed, *Mr.* Clark, *and other Authors of credit, which I have not named, moſt of the particulars being well known to the Learned, and for others it will not ſignifie much, ſince this is publiſhed for thoſe that are deſirous of Knowledge, yet not in a capacity to buy a multitude of* Books; *Now though the Title ſpeaks of* Battles *and Seiges, yet I have omitted thoſe in our late* Civil Wars, *as having publiſhed a Book of the ſame price with this, wherein is a ſuccinct Account of all the Tranſactions during the Reign of* K. Charles *the* I. *I hope the* Reader *will be well pleaſed to have ſuch variety for ſo little money, and to find that tho' ſome think there are no Wonders but in other* Countries, *they may obſerve it may be as ſtrange things at home, as in other places.*

R. B.

Of Great *BRITTAIN.*

BRittain has been accounted the greateſt Iſland in the World; it comprehendeth all thoſe Iſlands, which lie about it, the length thereof from South to North (that is from *Lyſard* Point in *Cornwal*, to the North of *Scotland*,) is 624 Miles, and the Breadth from the Lands end in *Cornwal*, to the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent* about 300 Miles; It is a Country always temperate, and was highly eſteemed by the *Romans*, for one of their Orators calls it, The Happy and moſt fortunate Iſland, endued by Nature with all the bleſſings of Heaven and Earth, wherein is neither extream cold in Winter, nor ſcorching heat in Summer, *with long days, and lightſome nights*; and ſuch an abundance of Grain, as may ſuffice both for Bread and Wine; the Woods are without wild Beaſts, the Fields without noiſom Serpents, abounding with vaſt numbers of Milch Beaſts, and Sheep weighed down with their own Fleeces. Thus *Alfred* the Poet of *Beverly* writ long ſince of *Brittain*.

Inſula præcives, quæ toto vix tget orbe, &c.

A Wealthy Iſland which no help deſires,
Yet all the world ſupply from her requires,
Able to glut King *Solomon* with pleaſure;
And ſurfeit Great *Auguſtus* with her Treaſures.

As to the name *Brittain* there is no certainty of its Original; that which paſſed for currant in former times, when moſt Nations pretended to be of *Trojan* Race was, that it came from *Brutus* the Son of *Silvius*, Grand-child of *Æneas*, and third King of the *Trojans*, that *Brutus* having unfortunately killed his Father, fled from *Italy* with his followers, and a long Voyage and many wanderings, fell upon this Iſland, and conquered here a Race of Giants, and having given it the name of *Brittain* left the Sovereignity to his poſterity, who

who enjoyed it till subdued by the *Romans*; but this Tradition seems altogether fabulous, since the *Roman* Historians never mention either *Brutus* or the Giants, *Cæsar* telling us, that he found the *Brittains* under many Kings, and never under one Prince, but in times of Danger; so it is more probably derived from *Brit*, which in *British* signifies *Painted*, and *Tain* a Nation because the Ancient *Brittains* used to paint there bodies to seem more terrible to their Enemies, whom the *Romans* called *Picts*, or Painted Men; *Brittain* is now divided into, 1. *England*, 2. *Wales*, 3. *Scotland*. I shall now treat only of *ENGLAND*, which hath on the East the *German*; on the West the *Irish*; on the South the *British* Ocean; and on the North the Rivers of *Tweed* and *Solway*, and thereby parted from *Scotland*, It is invirond with Turbulent Seas, guarded by inaccessible Rocks, and preserved against Forreign Invasions by strong Forts, and a puissant Navy. The whole Island was first called *Albion*, either from the story of a Giant, or *Ab albis Rupibus, the white Rocks* toward *France*, which name continued till *Egbert* the first *Saxon* Monarch, who called the Southern parts *England* from the *Angles*, & with the *Juits* & *Saxons* conquered it; *Pelagius* being Bishop of *Rome*, *Gregory* seeing some beautiful Children in the Market-place of *Rome* to be sold, inquired what Country they were of, who answered, *Angli* (*English men*) and Heathens; *What pitty is it* (saith he) *that the Inhabitants being so fair and Angelical of Countenance, should be subject to the Prince of darkness*; asking of what Province they were, they answered, *Deira* (a Province in *England* then so called) *These People* (saith he) *are to be delivered* De ira Dei, *from the wrath of God*; and the name of one of the Youths being *Alle*, *They ought* (says he) *to sing Allelujah to the living God*; Upon this *Gregory* was desirous to come hither & to convert these Heathens, but could not at that time, yet after *Pelagius* his Death being chosen Bishop of *Rome*, he sent *Austin* with about 40 more Preachers to undertake this work. This Nation enjoys a soil eq-

ly fit for Tillage or Pasture; most of her other plenties and Ornaments are expressed in this old verse.

Anglia Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana,
For Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches Fair,
Women, and Wool. *England* is past compare.

The Mountains lift up their lofty heads, and give a gallant prospect to the lower grounds; all having Mines in their Bowels, or are clothed with Sheep or woods. The Bridges are 857, the chief being *Rochester* Bridge over *Medway*; *Bristol* Bridge over *Avon*; and *London* Bridge over the *Thames*, the River 328, the Principal being the *Thames*, of which a *German* Poet thus truly spake.

Tot Campos, Sylvas, tot Regia tecta, tot Hortos, &c.
We saw so many Woods and Princely Bowers.
Sweet Fields, brave Palaces, and stately Towers;
So many Gardens drest with curious care,
That *Thames* with Royal *Tyber* may compare.

The Churches before the suppression of Abbies, were exquisite. The Women are generally handsome endowed with natural Beauties, without the Adulteration of Art. In an absolute Woman (say the *Italians*) are required the parts of a *Dutch* Woman from the Girdle downward, of a *French* Woman from the Girdle to the Shoulders, over which must be placed an *English* face. As their Beauties so their Prerogatives are greatest of any Nation, neither so servilely submissive as the *French*, nor so jealously guarded as the *Italian*, but keeping so true a *decorum*, that as *England* is termed the *Purgatory of Servants, and the Hell of Horses*, so it is acknowledged the *Paradise of Women*: And the *Italians* say, *That if a Bridge were built over the narrow Seas, all the Women of* Europe *would run into* England: For here they have the upper hand in the Streets, the upper place at Table, the Thirds of their Husbands Estates, and equal share in all Lands; priviledges wherewith other Women are not acquainted; they were highly esteemed formerly amongst Forreigners for their modesty and gravity but the Women of this age are so addicted to the light Garbe of the *French*, that they have lost much

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of their reputation abroad, The Wool is exceeding fine of which is made excellent broad cloths, dispersed over the world, to the great benefit of *England*, as well in return of much mony as in setting to work many poor people.

Having gone through the Method of the old verse, now we will look on the Men who are commonly of comely Features and grey eyed, pleasant, bountiful, courteous and resembling the *Italians* in Habit and pronunciation; In War they are able to endure, and ready to undertake the hardest Enterprises, and for courage are deservedly renownd abroad. *K. Edw.* 3. and his Son carried their victorious Arms through *France*. *K. Hen.* 6. was crowned King at *Paris*. The *D.* of *Bedford* was Regent of *France*, and being slain was buried in *Roan*, whose Monument when *Charles* the 8. *K.* of *France* came to see. a Nobleman advised him to raze it, *No*, (answered he) *let him rest in peace being dead, of whom in War, whilst he lived, all* France *stood in fear*. Marshal *Biron* said, *He liked not the* Englisn *March of* the Drum *because it was so slow*; Sir *Roger Williams* a gallant Souldier answered, *That as slow as it was, yet it had gone thro' all* France. Our Wooden Walls are a great security, the *English* having been accounted the strongest at *Sea* in the World. What service did our ships do in 88. *Sir Francis Drake*, and after him *Thomas Cavendish* Esq; in Three Years, and Three Months, Travelled about the Globe of the Earth. Sir *Richard Grenvil* in a ship of *Q. Elizabeths* fought against a great Navy of the *Spaniards*, this single Vessel being fought with in turns by 15, other great ships, whereof the great St. *Philip* of 1509 Tuns Prince of the 12 Sea Apostles, was one; yet this valiant Knight sunk two of their best Ships and killed 1000 Men: He is called by the *Spaniards* still *Don Richard* of the *Greenfield*, and they fright their Children with him. Our Nation without vanity may assume the Praise, considering its narrow limits, to have produced as many Scholars, admirable in all degrees of knowledge, as any country on this side the *Alps*, & received the

Christian

Christian Faith as some say from *St. Peter* and *Paul*, and *Lucius* was the first Christian King in *Europe*. Among other worthy Men, Bishop *Jewel*, *Andrews*, and Dr. *Reinolds* are famous; of the last the following account is remarkable; this *Jo. Reinolds* had a brother named *William*, who was bred a Protestant, and *John* was trained up in Popery beyond Seas *William* out of an honest Zeal to reduce his Brother made a Journey to him, after a conference between them, it so fell out that *John* being overcome by his Brothers Arguments returned into *Eng.* where he became a strict Protestant, and *William* being convinced by the reasons of his Brother *John* staid beyond Sea, where he proved a violent Papist; of which strange accident Dr. *Alabaster* who had tryed both Religions, made this ingenious Epigram.

Bella inter geminos plusquam Civilia fratres, &c.

In point of Faith some undetermin'd jars
Betwixt two Brothers kindled Civil Wars?
One for the Churches Reformation stood,
The other thought no Reformation good:
The points propos'd, they traversed the Field
With equal skill, and both together yield.
As they desired his Brother each subdues,
Yet such their Fate, that each his Faith did lose;
Both Captives, none the Prisoners thence to guide,
The Victor flying to the vanquish't side.
Both joy'd in being Conquered (strange to say)
And yet both mourn'd because both won the day.

The Government of *England* is Monarchical of a happy Constitution, wherein the King hath his full Prerogative, the Nobles due respect, and the People among other blessings extreamly happy in this; *That they are Masters of their own Purses, and have a strong hand in making their own Laws.* Of all the Seniories in the World (saith *P. Comines* the *French* Historian) the Realm of *England* is best governed, the people least oppress, and the fewest Houses and buildings destroyed in Civil War. It is always Temperate, the Air thick

and Subject to Winds, Rain, and dark Clouds, therefore *Gundamore* the *Spanish* Ambassador to *K. James* 1 bid the *Spanish* Post commend him to the Sun, for he had not seen him here a great while, and in *Spain* he should be sure to find him. The Ocean on the Coast of this Island abounds with fish, and the Meadows with Corn, Cattle, and other necessaries; a *Spaniard* boasting, *That they had excellent Oranges, Lemmons, and Olives in their Country which ours wanted*: Sir *Roger Williams* Replyed, *It is true, they do not grow here, yet all this is but sauce, whereas we have dainty Veal, and well fed Capons to eat with them; with many other delicate dishes worth the name of Victuals indeed*; There are more Parks, Forrests and Chaces in *England*, than in all Christendom beside, and in no place of the World greater and larger Dogs, which caused them to be in much request by the *Romans* both for their baitings in their Amphitheaters, and other huntings; the *English* Cock is bold and stout, will fight valiantly with his Adversary, and crows after the Victory, which seldom happens till death parts them. There are 40 Shires and Counties in *England*, every Shire consisting of so many Hundreds *&c.* and every Hundred of a number of Burroughs Villages or Tythings, *&c.*

I shall now proceed to the Natural and Artificial Rarities in every Country, with Remarks on Persons, Places, *&c.* Earthquakes, Tempests, Sieges, Battels, and other Occurences, whereby my Country-men may observe that there is hardly any thing worth wondering at abroad whereof Nature or Art hath not written a Copy. I shall not confine my self to methodize matters as to time so as to let slip any thing considerable; I have placed the Counties Alphebetically for the ready finding of them, and will begin with

BARKSHIRE (whether so called from a stried or bark-barred Oak is uncertain) hath *Wiltshire* on the West *Hamshire* on the South, *Surry* on the East, *Oxford* and *Buckinghamshire* on the North; the Air is temperate, the soil plentious of Corn, Cattle, and

Woods,

Woods, so that for profit and pleasure it gives place to none; The most remarkable place in this County is *Windsor Castle*, a Princely Palace both for strength and state, and hath in it a Colledge for Learning, a Chappel for Devotion, and an Alms-house of Decayed Gentle men for Charity; it is reported to have been built by *K. Arthur*, and *K. William* the Conquerer was so desirous of it, that by composition with the Abbot of *Westminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings Possession; in this Castle the victorious *K. Edward* 3. was born, and herein, after he had subdued the *French* and *Scots*, he kept at one time *John K.* of *France*, and *David* K. of *Scots* Prisoners; after which he graced it with the Honourable Order of the Garter, the Institution whereof some ascribe to a Garter occasionally falling from the Countess of *Salisbury*, others say it was given in testimony of that love & affection wherewith the Knights and Fellows were bound one to another, and all of them to the King; nay some make it yet more ancient, relating that when *K. Richard* 1. Warred against the *Turks* and *Saracens* in the *Holy Land*, and that the tediousness thereof began to discourage his Soldiers, he tyed about the Legs of several Knights a Garter or thong of Leather, the only stuff he had at hand, that as the *Romans* used to bestow Crowns and Garlands for encouragement, so this might provoke them to fight valiantly for their King, and honour. *K. Edward* 3. found a Chappel erected in this Castle by *K. Henry* 1. with maintenance for 8 Canons to whom he added a Dean, 15 Canons 24 poor Knights, and other Officers, and Servants; these were to pray for the good Estate of the Soveraign, and Brethren of the most Noble Order; the Soveraign and Knights had their particular Laws and Constitutions, and *K. Edward* appointed divers Ceremonies, and distinct habits, St *George* the pattern of Christianity and Fortitude is intituled to the Patronage of this Order and the beautiful Chappel in *Windsor Castle* (where his day, viz. *April* 23 is usually celebrated and new

Knights installed,) was consecrated by that King of his memory; there are of this Order twenty six Knights of which the King of *England* is one, and is so honorable, that 8 Emperors, 21 Forreign Kings, 23 Forreign Dukes, & Princes Noblemen have been Fellows of it The Ensign is a blew Garter buckled on the left Leg, on which these words are imbroidered, *Honi soit qui mal y pense, Evil to him that Evil thinks*; About their Necks they wear a blew Ribband, at the end of which hangeth the Image of St. *George*; the Hall is remarkable for greatness, *Winchester* Tower for height, and the Terras walk on the North side for pleasure; but King *Charles* 2. added such magnificence to it both within and without, that now for Grandeur, State and Pleasure, it exceeds, it may be any Pallace in *Europe*. The Chappel is graced with the Bodies of King *Henry* 6. and *K. Edward* 4. and those whom the whole Kingdom was too little to contain, (the one being of the House of *Lancaster*, and the other of *York*) lie now united in one mould with the branch of both these Houses. *K. Henry* 8. who lies there interred; and likewise *K. Charles* 1.

In the Reign of *K. Henry* 8. 1544. *Anthony Parsons* a Priest, *Robert Testwood* a Singing man and *Henry Filmer* Churchwarden (who had Articled against their Superstitious Vicar) were all three burnt at *Windsor*, when *Parsons* was fastned to the Stake, he laid a great deal of straw on the top of his head, saying, *this is God's Hat, I am now armed like a Souldier of Christ*; *Robert Testwood* was condemned for dissuading the people from Pilgrimages; for, walking in *Windsor* Chappel, he saw multitudes of Pilgrims flocking out of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, with Candles to offer at the shrine of *K. Henry* of *Windsor*; *Testwood's* Spirit was moved at this Idolatry, and exhorted them to leave that False worship perfotmed to dumb Images, and to worship the living God; shewing them how God Plagued his own people the *Jews* for going a Whoring after such stocks and stones and would plague them and their posterities if they did not reform. This so prevaild that some said

The

They would never go on Pilgrimages again; Another Company were licking and kissing a white Lady of Alabaster behind the high Altar, rubbing their hands upon it, and then stroaking their heads and faces, which so provoked him, that with a Key in his hand, he struck off a piece of the Images Nose, saying, *See good people, this is nothing but a peice of Earth that cannot help it self, how then is it like to help you?* when these three were burning, *K. Henry* 8. came by the place, and hearing of their Christian and patient death, turning his Horse said, *Alas poor Innocents!* a better speech from a private person, than a Prince, who is bound not only to pity, but protect oppressed Innocence; however by this occasion other persecuted people were pardoned, and preserved.

There is a Proverb in this County, that the Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still; Bray is a Village in this Shire, and the Ancient Vicar thereof living under K. Henry 8. K. Edward 6. Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth, was at first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again; he had seen some Martyrs burnt two miles off Windsor, and found the Fire too hot for his tender temper; and being taxed by one for being a Turncoat, 'No (said he) that's 'your mistake, for I always kept my principle, which 'is to live and dye the Vicar of Bray; and there are some of still of this saving Principle, who, though they cannot turn the wind, will turn their Mills, that wherever it bloweth, their Grist will be grinded.

In 1100. at Winchamsted a Well boild up with streams of blood 15 days, and the waters discoulered all others where they came; and great flames of fire were seen in divers places. In 1348. Was a great plague all over Europe, and Wallingford, being a more considerable Town than now it is, was almost dispeopled with it. In 1237. Otthobon Cardinal came as Legate from the Pope to K. Henry 3. and lying at Osney Abby, there happened a difference between his Servants and the Scholars at Oxford, in which a Brother of his

was slain, and the Legate got him into a steeple till the Kings officers coming from Abingdon, conveyed him to Wallingford, after which the Cardinal cursed the Scholars and University, so that the Colledges grew desolate, and the Students were dispersed for half a year, till the Monk and Masters of the University were forced to go bare-foots, and bare-headed a great way to the Legates Lodgings, and upon their submission and Great Mens intercession, were absolved, and the University restored to its former Estate; such was the pride of the Superior, and the base spiritedness of the Inferiour Clergy in these days of Popery, and Slavery. In 1431. certain lewd Persons began an Insurrection at Abington, for which the chief Author one Mundevile a Weaver was hanged. In 1647. Several enthusiastick Women at Newberry pretended to divine Revelations and Dreams, wherein glorious things were discovered to them, and the chief of them had astonishing gestures and Fits, and declared she had a Revelation that such a night she should be taken up into Heaven, at which time many of her deluded followers assembled, and took their solemn leave of her with Tears, and the hour being come, out they all go to see her Ascension; it was a Moonshine night, and as they expected an Angel to fetch her up in a Chariot, a Cloud covering the Moon, they all cryed out Behold he comes in the Clouds, but the Cloud soon vanished, and their hopes were frustrated; after a while comes a flock of Wild Geese upon which they again cry out, He comes, He comes; but when the Wild-Geese were gone, they were fain at length to return home as wise as they came, having made themselves ridiculous to the Spectators.

Reading is the chief Town in this Shire. It is divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein there are 12 Market Towns, 140 Parishes, and out of it are Elected 9 Parliament Men, that is, for the County 2, New-Windsor 2, Reading 2, Wallingford 2, and Abington 1. Eaton adjoins to Windsor by a Bridge over the Thames, wherein

wherein is a fair Colledge and a famous School founded by K. Henry 6. in which beſides the Provoſt, 8 Fellows, and the ſinging Choriſters, there are 60 Scholars inſtructed in Grammar, and in time preferred to the Univerſity of Cambridge; this County is in the Dioceſs of Salisbury, and gives the Title of Earl to Thomas L. Howard.

BEDFORD*SHIRE* hath Northamptonſhire on the North; Huntington, and Cambridgeſhire on the East, Hartfordſhire on the South, and Buckinghamſhire on the Weſt. In 1399 before the wars of Lancaſter and York, on New-years-day the deep River which runs between Suelſtone and Harwood (two Villages neer Bedford Town) call'd Ouſe, ſtood ſtill, and divided it ſelf, ſo that for three miles, the bottom remained dry, and backwards the waters ſwell'd to a great height, which wonder was thought to preſage the diviſion of the People, and King; and in a little Town in this County it rained blood, the drops appeared in ſheets hung out to dry. In 1580 there fell ſuch rains in September and October, as cauſed flouds in divers places; in Newport Cottages were born down and the Corn loſt, in Bedford the water came up to the Market place. Houſhold ſtuff ſwum about the Houſes, Wood, Corn, and Hay were carried away; and at St. Needs in Huntingtonſhire while the Inhabitants were in bed the waters brake in with ſuch violence that the Town was defaced, and Swans ſwum down the Market place; Godman hatter was alſo overflown and the Cattle deſtroyed. At St. Needs in K. Henry 7ths time there fell Hailſtones 18 inches about. At Aſply near Woburn is a little Rivolet the Earth whereof turneth Wood into Stone, and a Wooden Ladder was to be ſeen in a Monaſtery hard by which was digged out all Stone; Take the ſtrange operation of it from the Poet.

(alone
The Brook which on her Bank do's boaſt that earth
(Much noted in this Iſle,) converteth wood to ſtone
This little Aſplies Earth we ancient inſtile

Mongſt

Mongst sundry other things a wonder of the Isle.

In 1507. Thomas Chase, a zealous opposer of Popery was brought before the Bishop at Woburn, who proposed divers questions to him, intermixt with Reproaches; Chase defended the Truth against Popish errors boldly, for which he was committed to the Bishops Prison called Little Ease, manacled with Fetters, and almost starved, which when the Bishop saw did not prevail, but that the more severely he was used, he was the more fervent in the Faith, he resolved privately to Murder him, for fear of an uproar amongst the People, and ordered him to be prest to death, he still calling upon God to receive his Spirit; the Bishop reporting he had hanged himself in Prison. In 1505. William Tilsworth was condemned by the B. of Lincoln, and burnt in this County, at his burning his only daughter a Religious Woman; was compelled by the bloody Papists to set fire with her own hands to her dear Father; and John Clark her Husband with many others did penance by bearing Faggots, and were burnt in the cheek with an hot Iron; Tho. Bernard, and James Melvin, Labourers, were both burnt for Religion in this shire.

The chief Town is Bedford, pleasantly seated, without the Town there formerly stood a Chappel upon the River Ouse, where the Body of Oda the great Mercian King was interred, but by the overswelling of that River was swallowed up, whose Tomb of Lead (as if it were some Phantastical thing) appeared to them that sought it not, but to them that seek it (saith Ros) it is invisible. In K. Henry 3. his Reign, while a Parliament was sitting at Northampton, an outrage was committed by one Falcacius who seized upon Henry Braybrook a Judge, upon the Bench at the Assizes at Dunstable, and clapped him Prisoner in Bedford-Castle because 30 Verdicts had passed against him upon Tryals at Law for Lands which he had forcibly entred upon; the Judges Wife came to the Parliament and with her tears & complaint so moved them, that all

others

other matters laid aside, the Clergy as well as Laity attended the King to besiege the Castle, Falcacius the Governour was gone into Wales to raise more forces to maintain his Rebellion, leaving his Brother Lieutenant with a desperate crew of Villains, Ammunition and provision for a years Siege; yet after 2 Months it was taken by Storm, the Lieutenant and all his Companions hanged, and the Castle pulled down to the ground as a den of Thieves, to deter others from such Treasonable Crimes. This Falcacius was a French-man born and a Bastard, and came over in K. John's time very mean, by whom for his courage he was made Governour of Bedford Castle, against the Barons, where by Rapine he got much money, K. John forcing a Lady a great Heiress to Marry him; when his Castle was levelled to the Earth, and his Estate seized, he prevails with the B. of Coventry to bring him to the King at Bedford, where throwing himself at his feet, he implores mercy for his former good Services, which he obtained, upon condition to be perpetually banished; and the King was so incensed at the keeping of his Castle against him, that he commanded all Frenchmen to depart under a severe penalty. In 1565 Henry Cheyney High Sheriff of Bedfordshire was created Baron of Tuddington, in his youth he was wild and ventrous, witness his playing at Dice with Henry 2 King of France, from whom he won a Diamond of great worth at a cast, and being demanded by the King how he would have done if he had lost, 'I have (said he in a huffing bravery) Sheeps tailes enough in Kent (where he had an Estate) with their wool to buy a better Diamond than this; in his latter age he was much reduced, dying without Issue,

Dunstable is seated in a chalky ground well inhabited, and full of Inns, hath four streets, and in every one a pond of water for the use of the Inhabitants; It is reported to be built to bridle the outrages of a Thief called Dun, by K. Henry 1. but certain it is, that the place was held by the Romans, yet Sir John Heyward

saith,

saith, Dun was a famous Thief and Commander over the rest, and of him it was called Dunstable. This County is divided into 9 Hundreds, wherein are 10 Market Towns, and 116 Parish Churches, and is in the Diocess of London it Elects 2 Parliament Men for the County; and 2 for the Town of Bedford, and gives the Title of Duke to William L. Russel.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE hath on the East Hertford and Bedfordshire, on the West Oxfordshire, on the North Northampton and Huntingdonshire, and on the South Hertfordshire; it hath the name from the plenty of Beech trees, which the *Saxons* called Bucken, with which it was formerly so over-run, that it became a refuge for Robbers, and occasioned that Proverb in this Country, Here a Bush, and there a Thief, for which cause they were cut down. In 1665, Jan. 20. about six at night was an Earthquake in some parts of Buckinghamshire, attended with an unusual noise in the Air, but was quickly over; it much frighted People to feel their Chairs and Stools quake under them, and to hear Tables clatter in the Rooms; and the whole House to shake. K. William 1. gave a Manor and certain Lands in Buckinghamshire upon condition, 'That the Possessor thereof should find 'Straw or Litter for the Kings bed whensoever he came that way, which shews the alteration of Grandeur since that time. The best and largest sheep in England, are in the vale of Ailsbury, where ten pound or more is given for a Breed Ram, so that a Forreigner by the price would guess it to be rather some Engine of Battery, than the Creature so called. I know not (saith Dr. Fuller) whether this Observation be worth inserting. That our Cattle for food are English, when feeding in the Field, but French when fed on in a Family, as for Example, English 1. Sheep 2. Ox. 3. Calf 4. Hog 5. Pig. French, 1. Mutton, 2. Beef. 3. Veal. 4. Bacon. 5. Pork. because after the Norman Conquest the French so Tyrannized over the English Tenants that they forced them to feed their

their Cattle but the Mounſieurs eat all the good meat after it was killed and dreſt to their hands. Forreigners admire our Engliſh Sheep, becauſe they do not (as in other Countries) follow their Shepherds like a pack of Dogs, but wander all abroad; and the Popiſh Prieſts tell their ignorant Folks, 'That this diſobedience of 'our ſheep happend to us, becauſe we have left their 'great Shepherd the Pope, (a very profound reaſon) whereas our Sheep did the ſame long before our ſeparation from Rome, for being freed from fear of wolves (which infect their Flocks beyond Sea) they feed ſafely in the Fields, wanting neither guide to direct them, nor Guard to defend them. Roger Wendover was born at Wendover, bred a Benedictine in St. Albans, and was the Kings Hiſtorian, for our Engliſh Kings had always a Monk, generally of St. Albans as being near London, the Staple of News and Books to write the remarkable paſſages of their Reign, and their Chronicles were locked up in the Kings Library, and never ſuffered to be opened in that Kings, nor his Sons life, if ſo, they had incouragment to be impartial, not fearing a blow on their Teeth, though coming near the heels of Truth, as being hereby tyed up from doing them hurt; this Roger began his Chronicle at the Conqueſt, and continued it to 1235. which M. Paris and others continued. The Lady Heſter Temple wife to Sir. Thomas Temple, was born at Latimers, ſhe had 4 Sons and 9 Daughters, who lived, to be Married, & ſo exceedingly multiplied, that ſhe ſaw 300 extracted from her own Body; Vives tells of a Village in Spain of 100 Houſes, whereof all the Inhabitants iſſued from one old Man, and ſays, the Spaniſh Language did not afford a name whereby the youngeſt ſhould call the Elder, ſince they could not go above the Great Grandfathers Father; had the Off-ſpring of this Lady been contracted into one place, they were enough to have peopled a ſmall City, this Lady dyed in 1656. Sir Edward Cook that famous Lawyer was born in this ſhire. One time a Parliament was called, and the Court-Party being jealous of his Activity againſt them, as not having

having digested the discontent he had received from thence, to prevent his Election, and confine him to his County, he was pricked Sheriff; he thereupon scrupled to take the Oath, alledging that the Sheriff is bound thereby to prosecute Lollards, wherein the best Christians may be included; but no excuses would serve, he must serve the Office, yet his friends thought it an injurious degradation for a Lord Chief Justice to attend on the Judges at the Assizes.

Buckingham is the Shire Town seated upon the River Ouse, it had formerly Rampires, and a strong Castle on a high Hill, whereof nothing remains but some small signs of such a place. It is divided into 8 Hundreds wherein are 15 Market Towns, 185 Parish Churches, and is in the Diocess of Lincoln; out of it are elected 14 Parliament Men; For the County 2. Buckingham 2. Chipin-Wicomb 2. Ailsbury 2. Wendover 2. and Marlow 2: It gives to Robert Bruce Title of Earl of Ailsbury.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE has on the North Lincolnshire and Norfolk, on the East Norfolk and Suffolk, on the South Hartfordshire and Essex, and on the West Bedford and Huntingdon, so named from the River Came, which divides it in the midst, upon the East Bank stands the famous University of Cambridge from whence for many hundred years have issued the streams of Learned Sciences, It is ancient indeed if Built by one, Cantabria a *Spaniard*, 375 years before our Saviour; it was formerly called Grantchester, and in Bedes time about 700 years after Christ, was laid in Ruins by the Tyranny of the times, and is described a little desolate City without inhabitants, or any memory of its being incompassed with walls; the Monk of Burton reports that in 1,41 nine Students received Baptism, and became Preachers of the Gospel amongst the Brittains, in the time of Adrian the Emperor, but when the Picts, Scots, Huns, and Saxons, had laid all waste, and with their savage Swords cut out the leaves of all civil Learning this Town as the rest fell to destru-

&c.

ction and lay forlorn, till the Saxons themſelves became civilized, when Sigibert the firſt Chriſtian King of the Eaſt-Angles (by the example of France, whither he had been baniſhed) built Schools in this Kingdom, and here at Grantcheſter or Cambridge the chief, recalling hither the Profeſſors of Arts and Sciences; who began ſo to increaſe, that the place grew too little for the Students, and therefore inlarging more Northward, they ſeated themſelves near the Bridge, upon which it was called Grantbridge, and afterward Cambridge; It was again much damaged by the Danes, but after the Norman Conqueſt three Monks reſorted to this place, and in the Reign of K. Hen. 1. read Lectures in a Barn, in Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, *&c.* and one Giſlebert read Divinity upon the Lord's and other Feſtival days; from this little Fountain grew a great River, which made all England fruitful. The firſt Colledge endowed was Peter Houſe, built by the Biſhop of Ely 1284 whoſe worthy example others followed, ſo now there are ſixteen ſtately Colledges and Halls which for building, beauty, endowments and number of Students exceed any in Europe, except her ſiſter Oxford. In the Reign of K. Edward 1. of a School Cambridge was made an Univerſity, in the 21 of whoſe Reign a great part of the Town, and the Church of St. Maries was burnt, *In* 1625 a Codfiſh was brought to the Market in Cambridge for ſale, in the Maw was found a book bound up in Canvas, being ſeveral Treatiſes of Mr John Friths; this fiſh was caught upon the Coaſts of Lin, and being cut open, the Garbidge was thrown by, which a Woman looking upon, eſpied the Canvas, and taking it out, found the book wrapped in it, much ſoild and covered over with ſlime, this was looked on with admiration, and the Vice-Chancellor examining the particulars, the leaves being opened and cleanſed, the Treatiſes contained in it were, 'A Preparation for the Croſs, a Preparation for Death, the Treaſure of Knowledge; a Mirour or Looking-glaſs to know themſelves by; a brief Inſtruction to

teach

teach one willingly to dye. They were all reprinted and how useful the reviving of them by such a speci Providence was, may be discerned by such as lived sinc these times In 1640 a pond in Cambridge became re as Blood and the water being taken up in Basons, re tained the same colour, and many strange sights were seen in the Air, as Armies fighting, *&c.* all sad presage of ensuing Troubles.

Ely a City in this County, was famous for a Nunner founded by Audrey, wife to Tombret a Prince i this Province, who had it as part of her Dowry, wh after his death Marrying with a King of Northumbe land, She left her Husband and the Rights of Marr age, built this Monastery, and became her self fir Abbess thereof, this by the Danes was destroyed, b rebuilt by Ethelwold, Bp. of Winchester, who store it with Monks, to whom K. Edgar granted fo Hundreds and an half within these Fenns, which this day are called The Liberties of St. Audrey; aft whose example many Nobles so enriched it with R venues, that the Abbot laid up yearly 1400 pound and the Monks repaired their old Church which no is the Cathedral; Ely Minster presenteth it self a s off to the Eye of the Traveller, and not only promise but giveth earnest of the magnificence thereof; t Lanthorn built by B. Hotham, wherein the labour 20 years, and 5000 pound was expended, is a Maste piece of Architecture; when the Bells Ring, the Wo work shakes and gapes which is no defect but the pe fection of Architecture) and exactly falleth into t joints again; rare also is the Art in the Chappel of S Maries, and the other of Bishop West, wherein t Master Masons in K. James 1. his time, found fin stone-work than in K. Henry 7. Chappel at Westmi ster. In 1190 K. Richard 1. went into the Holy La and left in chief Authority William Longshamp B. of whose pride was unsufferable, seldom riding abro without 500 or 1000 Men in his Train, not for saf but state, and though others were left in power besi

yet he made Ciphers of them, ruling all as he pleased; this insolency causing some to hold for, and others against him, the Kingdom was in danger to be rent in sunder, till at last the Bishop finding he was too weak for his Enemies, disguising himself in Womens Apparel, and carrying a piece of Linnen Cloath under his Arm, designed to go beyond Sea; but being discovered, the Women, in revenge of the abuse done to their Cloths in making them the instruments of his deceit, fell upon him so foully as might have beaten Humility into him ever after; this disgrace made him get into France his Native Country, to sue to the King for Reparation.

Edw. Norgate, Son of Dr. Norgate, was born in Cambridge, and being judicious in Pictures, was imployed in Italy by the E. of Arundel; returning by Marseilles, he missed the money he expected, and being unknown, he was observed by a French Gentleman to walk in the Exchange of that City, many hours morning and Evening, with swift feet, and sad face forward and backward; To him the civil Monsieur addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of his discontent, and promised, if it were in his power to help him with his best advice and assistance. Norgate told him his condition, to whom the other answered, 'Pray Sir take my Counsel, I have taken notice that you 'have walked at least twenty miles a day upwards and 'downwards, which if it had been spent in going forward, would in a few days have brought you into your 'own Country, I will if you please furnish you with 'a light habit, and a competent sum of money for a Footman, to enable you to walk home. Norgate heartily consented, & being accommodated, accordingly footted it thro' France, above 500 English miles, and so with ease and safety, returned into England; he became after the best Limner in our Age, was an excellent Herald, and a right honest man, he dyed in 1649. I may here insert (saith Dr. Fuller) an artificial wonder, of what is called the Devils Ditch, People conceiting

it

it was made by the Devil, whereas it was the work o some King of the East Angles; Posterity being so fa from imitating the industry of their Ancestors, tha they even libel their pains as hellish Atchievemen probably it was made to divide and defend their Domi nions from the King of Mercia, or to keep the people i imployment, and divert mutinous thoughts; this Coun try by reason of the Fens hath but a sickly air; the so yields good Early, and Saffron; the Herb calle Scordium (or Water Germander) groweth plentifull of which Diascordium is made; about the Fens, Wa ter-Fowl is so cheap, that five men may be well satisfi ed with it for less than an half penny; when they mo their Grass in the Fens, they set Fire on the reek in No vember, that it may come up again in abundance. Th County hath 17 hundreds, 8 Market-Towns, 16 Parishes, and Elects 6 Parliament men; it is in th Dioceses of Ely.

CHESHIRE hath Lancashire on the North Denby, Flintshire, and the Irish Ocean West; Darb and Staffordshire East; and Shropshire South; it pro duces the best Cheese, also Millstones, Fish, Fowl, an all sorts of Cattle. K. Richard 2. made it a Principalit The City of Chester is the Chief, and in the days o King Edgar, was in a very flourishing condition, h having the homage of 8 other Kings, who rowed h Barge from St. Johns to his Palace, himself holding th Helm as their Supream; a stone Bridge is built over th River Dee, upon 8 Arches; at either end, is a gate, fro whence the Wall incompasses the City, high and strong built with 4 Gates, 3 Posterns, and 7 Watch-Towers. is reported that there is a Pool adjoyning to Bretert the seat of that Honourable Family, wherein Bodies Trees are seen to swim certain days before the death any Heir of that house, and after they are never se till the next occasion; many Fir-trees are found u der ground by the River Wever; which the peop imagine buried there ever since Noah's Flood; th cut pieces of such wood small, and use them inste

of Candles which give a good light; the Author adds, That such wooden Candles have long snuffs, and yet, (which indeed is a wonder) in falling down do no harm, tho' they light into Tow, Flax, or the like, yet let not this incourage careless Servants, since this Country has been sadly sensible of fire, Nantwich a Market Town being twice burnt to the ground in 150 years. In 1657 July 8. In the Parish of Bickly about 3 afternoon was heard a noise like thunder afar off, which was wondred at, because the Sky was clear; soon after (says the Author) a Neighbour comes and tells me, if I would go with him I should see a strange thing; so coming into a Field called Layfield, we found a great bank of Earth, which had tall Oaks growing on it, now quite sunk under ground, Trees and all; at first we durst not go near it, because the Earth, for near twenty yards about, was much rent, and ready to fall in, but since (saith he) my self and others by ropes have ventured to look down, and saw water at the bottom about 30 yards from us, under which is sunk all the Earth about it for 16 yards round, with 3 or 4 tall Oaks, and other small Trees, and not a sprig to be seen above water; four or five Oaks more were expected to fall with a great quantity of land, it never ceasing more or less, and when a great clod fell it was like the report of a Cannon, we could discern the ground hollow above the water, but how far, or deep is not to be found out by man; the Water was salt like that of the Sea, and probably issues from those salt Springs about Nantwich, and other places in this County; may we not also judge that those Trees digged up hereabout were buried by some such accident as this. July 30 1662 was a Tempestuous day in many parts of Cheshire, and Lancashire; at Ormskirk was such a storm of hail, as brake the windows, and much hurt their Corn; one Hailstone after it was wasted, was 4 inches about, others larger; The same day, in the Forrest of Maxfield arose a Pillar of smoke, in height like a Steeple, and judg'd twenty yards broad, which

making

making a hideous noise, moved along the ground 6 or 7 miles, levelling all in the way; it threw down Fences and Stone-walls, and carried the stones a great distance, but happning upon Mooriſh ground not inhabited, did the leſs hurt, the terrible noiſe it made ſo affrighted the Cattle, that they ran away, and were preſerved; it paſſed over a Cornfield, and laid all even with the ground; it went through a Wood, and turned up above 100 Trees by the roots; in a Field full of Cocks of Hay it ſwept all away, ſo that ſcarce an handful could be found, only it left a great Tree in the middle of the field, brought from ſomeother place; from the Foreſt of Maxfield, it went by Taxal to Waily Bridge, where it overthrew an house or two, yet the people received not much hurt, but the Timber was carried no body knew whither; then it went up the Hills into Derbyſhire and ſo vaniſhed.

Dr. Walter Needham, a learned Phyſician, in a diſcourſe of Anatomy, gives this Relation of a Child that cried in its Mothers Womb, A long time (ſaith he) I could ſcarce believe there were ſuch cryings, till I was informed of this by a Noble Lady in Cheſhire; this Honourable Perſon ſat in the Dining Room with her Huſband, their Domeſtick Chaplain, and others, ſhe was ſenſible of an extraordinary ſtirring in her belly which ſo lift up her cloths, that it was diſcernable to thoſe preſent (ſhe was then with Child, and in her Month) upon a ſudden was a voice heard, but whence it ſhould come they were not able to conjecture, not ſuſpecting any thing of the Embrio in her Womb; ſoon after they preceived the belly and Garments of the Lady to have a ſecond notable motion, and heard a cry as if it proceeded from thence; while they were amazed at what had paſſed, and diſcourſing of the Prodigy, all that before had happened, did at this time ſo manifeſtly appear, that (being now more attentive) they doubted not but the cry came from the Womb. The Girl that was ſo talkative in the Wo

of her Mother doth yet live, and is likely ſo to continue; There is a Proverb in this County, CHESHIRE CHIEF OF MEN, which muſt not carry a challenge with it, as ingroſſing Manhood, for then the Men of *Kent* will undertake theſe Chief of Men, and another Proverb will croſs this, That no man is ſo good but another may be as good as he; indeed the Ceſtrians have behaved themſelves valiantly, and K. Richard 2. in dangerous times ſent for 2000 Cheſhiremen, all Archers to attend him; which number in time of a ſuſpicious Parliament was doubled by him, all of them being allowed Bread and Beer, and ſix pence a day, which was large wages in thoſe days; pity it was that the valour of theſe Cheſhire Men was once waſted againſt themſelves in a Battle betwixt K. Henry 4. and Hen. Piercy named Hotſpur, thus deſcribed by Mr. Drayton, alluding to the names of ſeveral conſiderable Families.

There Dutton, Dutton kills; a Done doth kill a Done;
A Booth a Booth, and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown
A Venables againſt a Venables doth ſtand,
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die,
And Egerton the ſtrength of Egerton doth try:
Oh Cheſhire wer't thou mad; Of thine own native gore,
So much until this day thou never ſhedſt before.

This County hath 7 Hundreds, 13 Market Towns, 86 Churches, and 38 Chappels of eaſe; Elects 4 Parliament men, and is in the Diocеſs of Cheſter.

CORNWAL, ſo called partly from its Form, and partly from the people, for ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea like a Horn, which the Britains call a Kern, and inhabited by thoſe whom the Saxons called Wallis, of theſe two words it became Cornwallia. It is fabled that Corineus Cozen to K. Brute had this County given him for his valour in wreſtling with the Giant Gogmagog, and breaking his neck from the Cliff of Dover; It hath Devonſhire on the Weſt, divided from it by the River Tamer, incompaſſed with the Sea on all other

sides, affording plenty of harbours, so that Forreiners passing to or from Spain, Ireland, the Levant, & East West Indies oft touch here, sometimes are driven hither against their Will, but never without profit to the Inhabitants, according to the Proverb, Where the Horse lieth down, there some hairs will be found. Cornish and Devonshire Men are active in wrestling, & such boisterous exercises, stout, and able of body; One Kirton lying upon his back in Lancestion Castlegreen, threw a stone of some pounds weight over the top of an high Tower of that Castle; and John Romane a thick short fellow, would carry the whole Carcass of an Ox; John Bray carried at once a considerable space six bushels of Meal, reckoning 15 Gallons to the Bushel, and the Miller a lubberly fellow of 24 years old; upon the whole 'Cambden observes, That the Western people of most 'Countries are the tallest and stoutest, and it is certain that the Eastern People of the World the Chinese 'are the most effeminate and unwarlike; it is also observed that Rocky Mountanous places breed warlike tall People, as the Highlanders, Suitzers and Grisons.

Mr. Carew in his survey of Cornwal, assures us that 90 years of Age is ordinary in every place, and in most with an able use of their body and senses; one Polzew reached to an 130, a Kinsman of his to 112, one Beauchamp to 106, and in the Parish where himself dwelt he remembred the decease of 4 in 14 weeks whose years added together, made up 340; the same Gentleman made this Epitaph upon one Brawn, an Irish man but a Cornish Beggar.

Here Brawn the quondam Begger lies,
Who counted by his Tale
Some sixscore Winters and above,
Such vertue is in Ale;
Ale was his meat, his drink, his cloth,
His Physick too beside;
And could he still have drank his Ale,
Then sure he had not dy'd.

And one Chamond at Stratton in this County was Uncle

Uncle and great Uncle to 300. There was within these 100 years one Mr. Atwell parson of St. Tues in Cornwal, who practised Physick, but so strange was his Method, that though he used letting blood, and Cordials; yet for all diseases he chiefly prescribed Milk, and often Milk & apples, by which he performed many desperate Cures, and got great reputation, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Atwells Physick or the pure air of Cornwal did the work. This County abounds with Pilchards; Copper and Tin, grow so plentifully in the utmost part of it, that at low water the veins lie bare; and in the time of Edw. 1 and 2. Silver was found in this Shire to the great profit of these Princes; nay, Tinners now find little quantities of Gold and Silver among the Tinn Oar, which they sell unto the Goldsmiths; Diamonds are found in many places cleaving to those Rocks out of which the Tin is digged, they are smoothed, squared, and pointed by nature, their quantity is from a Pease to a Walnut, the Tinners oft dig up huge Trees at the bottom of the Mines, which they think were buried ever since the Flood; also Pick-axes of Holm, Box, and Hartthorn, and small tool heads of Brass, and once a Brass Coin of the Emp. Domitian, an argument that the Romans formerly wrought in them; these Mines are discovered by certain Tin-stones round and smooth lying on the ground; but if we believe reports, there is a more easy way, and that is by Dreams, by which its said, works of great value have been found; as in *it.* Edw. 6th time, a Gentlewoman (Heiress to one Trecouliard) dreamed a handsome man told her, that in such a Tenement of her Land she should find Tin enough to inrich her self and her posterity, her husband upon tryal found a Tin work there, which in 4 years was worth to him almost 4000 pounds, and that one Tapret of St. Nior by a Dream of his Daughters was wilhed to dig a place, which he digged and found a Tin-work which made him a rich man: which Stories if true, much credit Womens Dreams. From the bottom of the Tin-works, of any depth you may see the Stars at noon-day in clear weather; the labour is

so hard, that they cannot work above 4 hours in a day, sometime meeting with loose earth, otherwhile with such hard Rocks, that a good work-man can scarce hew above a foot in a week; sometimes again they meet with great streams of water, & stinking damps that distemper their heads, tho' not dangerously; I hear of no Medicinal Water in this County, but one mentioned by B. Hall in his Myst. of Godliness in speaking of the good Offices of Angels to Gods Servants; Of this kind 'saith he, was that no less than miraculous cure 'which at St. Maderns in Cornwal, was wrought upon 'a Poor Cripple, whereof besides the attestation of 'many Hundreds of the Neighbours, I took a strict and 'impartial examination in my last Visitation; This 'man for 16 years together was fain to walk upon 'his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were 'so contracted, and upon monitions in his dream 'to wash in that Well, was suddenly so restored to 'his Limbs, that I saw him able both to walk and get his 'own maintenance, I found here was neither Art nor 'Collusion in the thing done, the Invisible Author 'being God.

In this County are stones called Hurlers, at a distance from each other, vainly reported to be men turned into Stones; in St. Cleers parish on a plain are 6 or 8 Stones, which like those on Salisbury Plain, will be mistaken in the telling: Near Helford is a Rock on the ground, the top is Hollow like the half of an Egg, this they say holds water, which ebbs and flows with the Sea, and indeed, saith the Author, when I came to see this Curiosity, the Tide was half gone, and the pit or hollowness half empty. There is a Rock in this County called Mainamber, erected by Ambrosius that Valiant Britain, upon a victory obtained against the Romans; This is a Master-piece of Mathematicks and Critical Proportions, being a great Stone of so exact position on the Top of a Rock, that the push of a Finger will sensibly move it to and fro, and yet all the strength that men could make, was not thought suffi-

ſufficient to remove it out of the place; but (ſaith Dr. Fuller) this wonder is now unwondred, for I am credibly informed ſome Souldiers lately deſtroyed it, ſo dangerous it is for Art to ſtand in the way of Ignorance, ſurely Covetouſneſs could not tempt them to it, tho' it was the ruin of a Monument in Turkey, where a Tomb was erected near the Highway (according to the faſhion of that Country) on ſome Perſon of Quality, conſiſting of a Pillar, and on the Top a Chapiter or Globe of Stone, whereon was written in Turkiſh; The Brains are in the Head; This ſtood many years undemoliſhed (it being Criminal to violate the Monuments of the dead) till one of leſs conſcience but more cunning than others, paſſing by, reſolved to unriddle this Inſcription, and breaking the hollow Globe, found it full of Gold, and departed the richer, though not the honeſter; certainly if any ſuch temptation invited the Souldiers to this Act they miſſed their Mark therein. At Hall near *Foy* is a Faggot all of one piece of wood, naturally grown ſo, it is wrapped about the middle with a band, and parted at ends into four ſticks, one of which is divided into two others. In Lanhadron Park an Oak bears leaves ſpeckled, and white; and ſo doth another called Painters Oak; it is certain (ſaith our Author) that divers Ancient *Families* in England are forewarned of their death by Oaks bearing ſtrange leaves. An Earthen pot was found near Foy, gilded and graven with Letters (in a great ſtone Caſk,) full of a black Earth, the Aſhes it's thought, of ſome Roman. At *Tre*maton in the Chancel of the Church a Leaden Coffin was digged up, in which was found the proportion of a big Mans body, but being touched, turned to duſt. It was thoug it to be the body of Duke Orgarus who married his Daughter to K. Elgar, by an Inſcription, on the Coffin that ſignified it was the body of a Duke whoſe Heireſs was married to a Prince. An exceeding great Carkaſs of a Man was found by the Tinners at a village near the Lands end called Trebegean; there is a ſtory of *St.* Kaines Well; that whoever drinks firſt

of this water, whether husband or wife, they are sure to get the Mastery; a fit Fable for the vulgar to believe. In the West parts of Cornwall during the Winter Swallows are found in old deep Tin-works, and holes of the Seacliffs. On the Shore of this Shire about 40 years ago, a huge Mass of Ambergreece was found by a poor fisherman, of great value. K. Arthur Son to Uter-pendragon, was born at Tintagel Castle, and was Monarch of Brittain; he may be termed the British Hercules. 1. For his Illigitimate Birth, both being bastards, begotten on other mens wives, and yet their Mothers honest women, both deluded by Art-Magick (the last by Merlin) other men coming to them in the form of their Husbands. 2. In his painful life, one being famous for his 12 labours, and the other for his twelve Victories against the Saxons, and both had been greater, had they been made less, and the reports of them reduced within the compass of probability. 3. In their violent and painful deaths, our Arthurs being as lamentable, and more honourable, not by Feminine Jealousie, but Masculine Treachery, being Murdred near the place where he was born.

As tho' no other place on Brittains spacious earth
Were worthy of his end but where he had his Birth

As for his round Table, and his Knights about it, the Tale never met with much credit among the Judicious. The Cornish men are generally valiant, and K. Arthur made them his Vanguard, as appears by these Verses.

Brave Arthur when he meant a field to fight,
Us Cornish men did first of all invite;
Only to Cornish against Cæsar's Swords,
He the first blow in Battle still affords.

Yet they sometimes abused their valour to Rebellion, as in the Reign of K. Henry 7. upon raising a subsidy granted by Parliament against the Scots, they made a commotion, the Ring-leaders being Flammock a Lawyer, and M. Joseph a Smith, who assembling an Army went to Taunton, where they slew the Provost Peryn,

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a Commissioner of the Subsidy, and marching on J. Fuchet, L. Audly joyned them, and was their Leader, at last they came to Black-Heath (intending to come to the King at London) and incamped on the top of the Hill; the King sent the Earls of Oxford, Essex, Suffolk, and others to incompass the Hill, that none might escape, himself incamping in St. Georges Fields; the Lord Dacheny set upon them, and won Deptford Bridge though strongly defended, their Arrows being reported to be a full yard in length, and assaulting them every way, killed 2000, and took many Prisoners, divers of whom the King pardoned, but none of the Leaders; L. Audly was drawn from Newgate to Tower hill in a coat of his own Arms, reversed and torn, and there beheaded; Flammock and Joseph were hang'd and quartered, and their quarters set upon stakes. It is memorable how Joseph the Black-smith cheared up himself at his going to Execution, saying, That he hoped by this, his name and memory should be everlasting; so dear even to Vulgar spirits is perpetuity of name, tho' with Infamy, what is it then to Noble Spirits when joyned with Glory? They were guilty of another Rebellion in the 2d. of K. Edw. 6 for Injunctions being set forth by that Pious Prince for removing Images out of Churches, and that Ministers should dissuade the People from praying to Saints, or for the dead, from use of Beads, Ashes, and Processions, from Masses, Diriges, praying in an unknown Tongue, &c. when Commissioners went abroad to see them executed, Mr. Body as he was pulling down Images in Cornwal, was stabbed with a knife into the body by a Popish Priest; hereupon the People flockt from several parts, and taking Arms, committed divers outrages; these Religious Mutineers sent several Articles to the King, requiring to have the Latine Mass, and the six Articles of K. Henry 8. (called the bloody Articles) revived again: now though the King knew reason would little prevail with unreasonable men, yet he sent them an answer and a general pardon if they

would lay down their Arms; the Answer about the 6 Articles is worth rehearsing; 'You require, saith the King, to have the Statute of the six Articles revived, do you know what you ask? do you understand what safety and ease you enjoy without them? These Laws were indeed made, but as soon repented of, for they were too cruel and bloody to be endured by our people: Oh poor ignorant Subjects, how are you insnared and deceived by Subtle Traitors? We out of pity took them away, because they were bloody, and you out of Ignorance desire them again; you know full well they made us to be cruel and severe, and gave us cause to draw our Sword very often; they were like a whetstone to our Sword, and for your sakes only we left off to use them; and since our mercy inclineth us to write our Laws in Milk and Equity, how came you to be so blinded as to desire they should be writ in blood; But assure your selves, and be confident, that we make account of nothing under Heaven so much as this, to have our Laws obeyed, and this cause of God which we have undertaken to be thoroughly maintained, from which we will never remove a hairs breadth, nor give place to any Creature living, much less to any Subjects, but therein we will venture our own Royal Person, our Crown, Treasure, Realm, and all our Estate, whereof we assure you of our high honour: And as to the Common prayer which you are against, it cannot certainly offend any reasonable man that the service of God is changed from an unknown Tongue, since it is only to make him understand what before he knew not and thereby to give his consent to those Prayers which he hath most need of, and to affect his Conscience therewith, since God requireth the heart only, and that we should offer a reasonable Service to him. He concludes; We for our parts desire to live no longer than to be a Father to our People, and as God hath made us your rightful King, so hath he commanded you to be obedient, by whose great Ma-

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'jeſty we ſolemnly proteſt, you ſhall feel the power
'of the ſame God in our Sword, which how mighty
'it is, no Subject knoweth, how puiſſant no private
'man can judge, and how mortal no Engliſh heart can
'think; therefore embrace our mercy while it is of-
'fered, leſt the blood ſpilt by your means cry for ven-
'geance from the Earth, and be heard in the ears of
'the Lord from Heaven. But the Rebels grew more outragious, coming before Exeter, and being denied entrance, endeavoured to ſtorm it, firing the Gates, and Mining, and lay ſo long before it, that the Citizens ſuffered great want, feeding on bread of bran, and Horſeflesh; in which extremity an aged Citizen bringing forth all his proviſions to the People, told them,
'That as he communicated to them his ſtore, ſo he
'would partake with them in their wants, and that
'he would feed upon one Arm, and fight with the o-
'ther before he would conſent to put the City into the
'hands of the Seditious; but the L. Grey, and the L. Ruſſel after many conflicts forced them to raiſe the Siege, and routed them; the Sedition thus ſuppreſſed it is memorable what cruel ſport Sir W. Kingſtone the Provoſt Marſhal made upon men in miſery; one Boyer Mayor of Bodmin had been amongſt the Rebels not willingly, but inforced; the Provoſt ſent word he would come and dine with him, for whom the Mayor made great proviſion; a little before dinner the Provoſt took the Mayor aſide, and told him, an execution muſt be that day done in the Town, and required to have a Gallows ſet up; after dinner the Provoſt taking the Mayor by the hand, bid him ſhew the place where the Gallows was, and aſked if he thought it ſtrong enough, yes ſaid the Mayor, I think it is, [illegible] Provoſt, get you up quickly for it is provided for you; I hope, ſaid the Mayor, you do not mean as you ſpeak; In faith, ſays the Provoſt, [illegible] you have been a buſie rebel; and [illegible] he was hanged, an uncourteous part for a Gueſt to offer his Host. Near this place dwelt a Miller that had

been active in that Rebellion; who fearing the Marshal, told a sturdy fellow his Servant, that he had occasion to go from home, and if any inquired for him, he bid him say, that himself was the Miller, and had been so for 3 years before; soon after the Provost came, and called for the Miller, when out comes the Servant; and said, he was the Man, the Provost askt how long he had kept the Mill; These 3 years answered the Servant; the Provost then commanded his Men to hang him on the next Tree; at this the Fellow cried out, that he was not the Miller, but the Millers man; Nay Sir, said the Provost, I will take you at your word, and if thou beest the Miller, thou art a busie knave, if thou beest not, thou art a false lying knave, how ever thou canst never do thy master better service than to hang for him, and so without more ado he was dispatched. I will conclude the Remarks of this County with somewhat more Comical. At the dissolution of Abbeys K. Hen. 8, gave away large shares almost to every one that asked. It happened that two or three of the Kings servants, waited at the door where he was to come out, designing to beg a large parcel of Abbey Lands; Mr. John Champernoun, another of his servants, seeing them was inquisitive to know their suit, but they would not impart it, mean time out comes the King, they kneel, so doth Champernoun, (being assured that Courtiers beg nothing hurtful) they present their Petition, the K. grants it, they render him humble thanks, so doth Mr. Champernoun; he then requires his share, they deny it; he appeals to the K. who avows, that he meant they should have equal shares, so his companions were forced to allot him the *Priory* of St. German in Cornwal valued at 243 pound a year; here a dumb beggar met with a blind giver, the one as little knowing what he asked as the other what he gave. This County hath 9 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, and 16 Parishes, It elects 44 Parliament men, and is in the Diocess of Exeter.

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND hath Scotland on the North Northumberland and Westmoreland East, *Lancashire* South, and the Irish Sea West. K. Edmund, with Leoline *P.* of Wales, wasted all Cumberland, and having put out the Eyes of the 2 Sons of K. Dunmail granted that Kingd. to Malcolm, K. of Scots, where of their eldest Sons became prefects. K. Edw. 1. dyed at Carlile for intending to invade Scotland, he raised a great Army, which he ordered to attend him at this City; but falling sick, and being sensible it would be his death, he commanded his son (afterward Edw. 2.) to be brought into his presence, exhorting him to be merciful, just and courteous, constant and true both in Word and Deed, to be pitiful to those in misery; that he should carry his bones with him about *Scotland*, till he had subdued it, and send his Heart into the Holy Land with 140 Knights, and 32000 pound of Silver, which he had provided for that purpose; lastly, that upon pain of eternal Damnation this money should not be expended on any other use. In 1324 Carlile, with the Abby, and Houses of the Friers Minors, were burnt. In the Reign of Q. Elizabeth a Vein of pure Brass was found at Keswrick, which had lain long neglected. In April 1651, about 5 Afternoon, was an Earthquake in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the people forsook their Houses, and some Chimneys fell down: After the Scottish Army came into England. 1651 it rained Blood, which covered the Church and Church yard of Bencastle. At Salkelds upon the River Eden is a Trophy of Victory, called Long Meg and her Daughters; they are 77 stones each 10 Foot high and one 15 Foot. Skiddaw Hill riseth up with two high Heads like Parnassus, and beholds Scruffel hill in Anandale within Scotland, there is Rhyme that *Skiddaw* Lauvellen and Casticand, are the highest hills in all *England*; These being two other Hills in this Tract; according as Mists rise or fall upon these Heads, the People prognosticate the change of Weather, and so they sing, If Skiddaw have a Cap Scruffell knows full well of that. The Sea

has

hath eaten great part of the Land away upon the shore of the[se] Western Shires, and Trees are discovered when the wind blows at low Water, else they are covered w[ith] Sands; The People say they dig up Trees without bou[gh]s out of the mossy places in this Shire, which they find by the Dew in Summer, that never falls on the ground under which they lie. Some Emperick Chirurgians in Scotland take a journey to the Picts Wall every Summer, to gather vulnary Plants, which they say grow plentifully there, and are very effectual, being planted by the Romans for Chirurgical uses. There is a small Burrough called Solway Frith, under which, within the very Bay they report the English and Scots fought with their Fleets at full Sea and with their Horse and Foot at the Ebb. This Province was a Kingdom of it self, and King Steven to Purchase aid from the Scots gave it to that Crown, which Hen. 2. regained, after which many bickerings happened, but none so fatal to the Scots as the Fight at Salloway Mos, where the Nobility disdaining to serve under Oliver Sinclare, yielded themselves to the English, which dishonour so wounded the heart of K. James 5. that he died for grief. There are many ruins of Castles. Walls and Forts in this County, with Altars and Inscriptions of their Captains and Colonels. This County is not divided into Hundreds, it hath nine Market Towns, 58 Churches, and divers Chappels of ease. It Elects 6 Parliament men and is in the Diocess of Chester and Carlile.

DERBYSHIRE hath Yorkshire on the North, Nottingham East, Leicester South, Staffordshire and Cheshire West; the River Derwent runs through the middle of it, here is the best Lead in England, likewise Millstones, Chrystal, Alabaster, Whetstone, Pitcoal, and Iron. Remarkable in this County is the Peak, wherein is a Cave called the Devils Arse, which is a great Rock or Castle upon an high hill, under which is a Cave in the ground of a vast bigness; so named by reason it seems to have two Buttocks sticking out like a Man's, bending to the ground, the Arch of the Rock

is very high, and through it drops of water fall; with lights they enter into it, and going between two Rocks near together, loſe the ſight of day, the paſſage is ſo low that they creep on their hands and knees, and come to a dark River running ſlowly, beyond which they cannot paſs. There is another high hill called Main Tour, or Mam Tor, becauſe maimed, or broken at the top, like an old ruined Wall, from which the Sand falls continually, yet the Hill is not diminiſhed, having a ſpring of matter from whence it is recruited. Elden hole is remarkable two Miles from Caſtleton, in the High Peak; the hole is 30 yards long, and 15 broad on the top, deſcending directly into the Earth, but ſtraiter 40 yards deep, you may ſee into it above 60 yards as far as the light coming in at the mouth will admit; throw a ſtone in and you may hear it ſtrike the times on the ſides of the Rock in its fall and no more; the Earl of Leiceſter in Q. Elizabeths time hired a poor man to be let down with ropes and to hang in the midle while they threw down Stones thereby to know the depth; having a pole in his hand to keep the Stones from hurting him; being let down 100 yards, he was drawn up again, but whether from the fear of the Rope breaking, or the Stones knocking him on the head from above, or the Ghoſts and Spirits ſuppoſed to be there, it is certain he fell ſtark mad, and died 8 days after. And about 60 years ſince Mr. H. Cavendiſh who had been at Jeruſalem, and other parts of the World, hearing of this place, cauſed Engines to be made, and one G. Bradley was let down by a Rope 80 yards, and by another Engine fourſcore yards further, and by a third almoſt fourſcore yards further; at the top of the Rope was faſtened a Bell to ring if he could go further; when he was let down the third fourſcore yards he rung the Bell, and being drawn up ſpeechleſs, for a time was ſtruck with lameneſs; after he recovered his ſpeech, he declared that as he deſcended there were bones of Deer, Sheep, &c. alſo of Men, and that he was affrighted, but how or in

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what

what manner he could not tell, he lived several years but never was in his perfect senses, nor sound of his Limbs. Not far hence is a Fountain which ebbs and flows like the Sea, though not the same hours, neither is it salt; at Buxton is a hot Bath, where out of the Rock within the Compass of 8 yards, 9 Springs arise, 8 of them warm, and the ninth very cold; these run from under a Stone Building, and about 8 paces off receive another hot Spring from a Well inclosed with four flat Stones, called St. Ann, near which a cold Spring bubleth up; it is found by experience that great cures have been done by these waters, being good for the Stomach and Sinews, and pleasant to bathe in, the effects are thus described.

Unto St. Ann the Fountain sacred is
With waters hot and cold its Springs do rise,
And in its Sulphur veins there Medicine lies,
Old mens numb'd joynts new vigour here acquire,
In frozen Nerves this water kindleth Fire;
Hither the Cripples halt some help to find,
Run hence and leave their Crutches here behind.
The barren hither to be fruitful come,
And without help of spouse go Mothers home.

Pool's Hole is another Cave so called, say some, from a Famous Thief of that name, who seizing upon Travellers, robbed and murdred them here; it is seated at the bottom of a Hill, and the entrance so narrow that they are forced to stoop much; farther in it is higher, but dark; when they go in with lights, the roof seems to shine with sparks of fire; going farther over Rocks and Stones like Mountains and Vallies, a blind River murmurs against the Rock, passing this over, they creep up another high Rock to a dark cave, on the ceiling hang Stones like Gammons of Bacon, there is also a yellow Stone like a Lyon with a rough main, and another like an old Man lying on a Bed; from hence is another cave called, Pools Bed-Chamber all of plain Stone, where is a Rock like a Bed, and a Stone like a Chamber-pot. Joan Wast, a blind

Woman

Woman in Derby was Martyred in this County, who was rather ſaith Dr. Fuller, an object of mercy, than a ſubject of cruelty; ſhe was a ſilly ſoul, and indeed an Innocent though no Fool: This poor Woman had a clear apprehenſion of God's Truth, for the Teſtimony whereof ſhe was burnt by Bains the Bloody Popiſh Biſhop, who as he began with Mrs. Joyce one of the beſt, and this Joan Waſt on of the meaneſt birth in this Diocefs, ſo no doubt had Q. Mary lived, he would have made his cruelty meet in Perſons of a midle condition This Mrs. Joyce being aſkt why ſhe would not be preſent at Maſs, and receive the Sacrament, anſwered, Becauſe ſhe found them not in Gods Word, otherwiſe ſaid ſhe, I would with all my heart reverence, and eſteem them. The Biſhop replied, if thou wilt believe no more than is written in the Scriptures, thou art in a damnable condition: At which ſhe was amazed, telling him his words were ungodly and wicked; being brought to the ſtake, ſhe prayed earneſtly that God would aboliſh the Idolatrous Maſs, to which almoſt all the multitude, and the Sheriff himſelf, cried, Amen; then taking a Cup of Beer, ſhe ſaid, I drink unfeignedly to all that love the Goſpel of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and wiſh the aboliſhment of Popery; her Friends pledged her, and ſeveral did penance for it afterward, when the fire was put to her ſhe neither ſtrived nor ſtruggled, but with her hands lift up to Heaven, quietly gave up the Ghoſt.

Sir Hugh Willoughby was born of an ancient Family at Riſely in this County; In the Reign of Edw. 6. he was imployed by the King and the Merchants of London to find out the North Eaſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, having three Ships with a large Commiſſion, not dated from the year of our Lord but from the year of the World 5515, becauſe in their long Voyage they might have occaſion to preſent it to Foreign Princes: They departed from Deptford May 10. 1553, and after much foul weather ſteered North-North-Weſt; but Aug. 2d. a Tempeſt aroſe, whereby one Ship was

divided

from the rest, and they never saw it again: Sir Hug
holding on his course discovered a Land, which for Ic
he could not come near in 72 Degrees called Wil
loughby's Land, but it appeareth by a Will found b
the Admiral in the Pocket of a Person of Quality, tha
in January 1554 Sir Hugh and most of his Company
were then in health, though all soon after frozen t
death in the Haven of Arzina in Lapland: The nex
Summer some other English Ships coming to the place
found the Ship intire, and all the men frozen to death
with an account of all the passages of their Voyage
Lapland hath since been oft surrounded by the Englis
the West part belongs to the King of Sweden, an
the East to the Muscovite, they are generally Heathens
as poor in knowledge as Estate, paying their Tribut
in Furs, whose little houses are but great holes, where
in they live in theignorance of money. There is a custom
in this barbarous Country (as *Eye*-witnesses report
that it is death to marry a Maid without her Friend
consent; so if any man have affection for a maid, a da
is appointed for both of their Friends to meet and se
the young couple run a Race; the maid hath the ad
vantage of starting, and a third part of the *Race*, t
that it is impossible except she be willing ever to be o
ver taken, if the maid out-run him, he must neve
make any further motion to her under a penalty; bu
if she have any affection, for him, though she at firs
may run hard to try his Love, yet, pretends to stumble
or halt, so that he may overtake her.

Thus none are compelled to marry against the
Wills; so that in this poor Country married People
are richer in content than in other Lands, where so many
ny forced Matches cause feigned Love and real unhap
pines. In April 1660 about Chester field it rained
white Ashes, so that the Fields looked white as Snow
The Year. Nov. 20 the River Derwent at Derby
and 5 Miles above, and below for 3 or 4 hours was
totally dried up, so that no water came to the Mill
the Boats were all aground, the Fishes on the Sand,
that Children took them up, and the people went

over dryſhod, tho' Derwent is an Inland River, and never ebbs or flows, and is at Derby 100 Foot broad and 7 or 8 deep, a quick fierce ſtream, Nov. 11. 1662. happened a dreadful Whirlwind at Derby, whereby it was in 4 Minutes damnified 500 pounds: It blew the Tiles off the Houſes, threw down Barns; Trees were Torn up by the Roots; it over turned ſtone Walls, and Broke Gates faſtened with Iron Bars into pieces; this Wind was accompanied with flaſhes of Fire, and ſome affirmed it rained Blood. The Ale of Derbyſhire is counted the beſt and ſtrongeſt, it is the old Drink of England, though a French Poet in K. Hen 3. days, merrily jeſted on it in theſe Verſes.

Of this ſtrange drink ſo like the Stygian Lake
(They call it Ale) I know not what to make,
Men drink it thick, and vent it paſſing thin,
Much dregs therefore muſt needs remain within.

This County hath 6 Hundreds, 10 Market Towns, 106 Pariſhes, and elects 4 Parliament Men. It is in the Dioceſs of Exeter, Cheſterfield gives the Title of Earl to Philip Stanhope. As Scareſdale doth to Rob. Leak, and Derby to Will. Stanly.

DEVONSHIRE hath the narrow Sea on the South, the Severn North, Cornwal Weſt, Dorſet and Somerſetſhire Eaſt; the Natives are ingenious in any imployment, and Q. Eliz. ſay of their Gentry, They were all born Courtiers with a becoming confidence. There was plenty of Silver formerly found in the Pariſh of Comb Martin, and K. Edw. 1 fetcht Miners out of Derbyſhire to dig it, turning to great profit as appears by a Record in the Tower of London. For Will. Wyndham accounted for 270 pounds weight of Silver and he was fined 521 pounds 10 ſhillings weight; in his 24 year was brought to London in fined Silver in wedges 704 pounds 3 ſhillings 1 penny weight; next year 360 Miners were preſſed out of the Peak and Wales, to dig it, and great was the profit in Silver and Lead. In the Reign of Edw. 3. the Silver was conſiderable towards the Maintenance of the French Wars.

These Mines being neglected by the Wars betwee
Lancaster and York, were again re-entred by one Bu
mer, an Artist in Q. Elizabeths time, who presente
a Silver Cup made thereof to the E. of Bath, with th
Inscription alluding to the Metal.

In Martins Comb I long lay hid
Obscure, depresst with grosest Soil,
Debased much with mixed Lead,
Til Bulmer came, whose skill and toil
Reformed me so pure and clean,
As richer no where else is seen,

This County hath many commodious Havens, amon
which Totnes was famous for Brute's first entrance, an
a Poet writes thus of Brute.

The Gods did guide his Sail and Course,
The winds were at command,
And Totnes was the happy shore
where first he came to Land.

The Danes first entred at Teignemouth to invad
this land about 787, Brightrick K. of the West Sax
ons sent his Steward to know their demands, who
they slew, yet were forced back to their ships, B
Plimouth prevented the entrance of Invaders, in t
Reign of that eternized Q. Elizabeth; for from th
Port Sir F. Drake that valiant Sea Captain, set for
in 1577, and in two Years and ten Months, throu
various Fortunes, providence being his Guide, and
lour his consort, Sailed round the World, of wh
one writes thus:

Drake whom th' incompast World so fully knew
Whom both the Poles of Heaven at once did view
If Men are silent, Stars and Sun will care
To Register their Fellow-Traveller.

As he lived most of his Time, so he died and was bu
ed at Sea, when his Corps was cast out of the Ship
Verse was made on him.

Though Romes Religion should in time return,
Drake, none thy Body will ungrave again.

Th

There is no fear posterity should burn.

Those bones which free from Fire in sea remain.

The Lord C. Howard, High Admiral, from Plimouth impeached the entrance of the invincible Spanish Armade in 88. To their own shame and his immortal Honour. The commodities of this shire are Wool and Clothing; Corn is plentcous with Fish and Fowl; Exeter City hath Ditches and Walls a mile and a half in circuit, 15 Parish Churches and a Castle called Rugemont, commanding the City and Country about with a pleasant prospect into the Sea, the River Lid by Lidford runs under ground, the stream sinking so deep, that it is invisible, but supplies to the Ear, what it denies to the Eye; so great is the noise thereof. In the Parish of North Taunton near an House called Bath, is a Pit, but in the Winter a Pool, not maintained by any Spring, but the fall of rain water, and dry in Summer of which it is observed (saith Dr Fuller) 'that before the death of any Prince, or other accident of importance, it will though in a hot and dry season overflow its Banks, and so continue till that which is prognosticated be fulfilled, and that it overflowed four times in 80 years past; The Hanging stone is one of the round stones parting Comb Martin from the next Parish named from a Thief, who stole a Sheep and tyed it about his neck, and resting himself upon this stone which about a foot high, the Ship struggling slid over the stone on the other side, and strangled him, which seems rather a Providence than a casualty in the just execution of a Malefactor. We may add to these wonders the Gubbings which is a Scythia within England, and they pure Heathens within; this place lyeth nigh Brent-Tor on the edge of Dartmoor; 'tis reported that about 200 years ago, two Strumpets being with child fled thither, to whom certain debauched Fellows resorted and this was their Original; they are a People by themselves, exempt from all Authority Ecclesiastical and Civil; they dwell in Cottages like Swine, being rather Stables than Houses, having all in common, and multiplied

plied without Marriage into many Hundreds; the Language is the dross of the dregs of Devonshire Speech and the more Learned a man is, the less they understand him; during our Civil Wars no Souldiers quartered among them, for fear of being quartered by them their Wealth consists of other mens goods, for they live by stealing Sheep on the Moor; tis in vain to search their Houses being a work beneath a Sheriff and above the power of a Constable, their swiftness is such, they will out-run Horses; so healthful, they out-live most men, ignorant of Luxury, the extinguisher of life they hold together like Burs, and if you offend one, all will revenge his quarrel.

In 959, Edgar a Saxon King, hearing of the beauty of Elfreda, only daughter of Orgdarus, D. of Devonshire, and founder of Tavistock Abby, sent his Favorite E. Ethelwold, who could well judge of beauty with commission if he found her such as fame reported to bring her with him, and he would make her his Queen; the young Earl upon sight of the Lady was surprized, that he courted her for himself, and procured her fathers consent if he could obtain the Kings, the Earl posted back to the King, relating 'That the Lady 'was fair indeed, but not answerable to the report 'of her, yet desired the King that he might marry 'her, as being her Fathers Heir, thereby to raise his Fortune; The King consented, and the Marriage was solemnized, yet the fame of her beauty spread more than before, so that the King doubting he had been abused, resolved to try the truth, and pretending to hunt in the Dukes Park, came to his house, whose coming Ethelwold suspecting, acquainted his Wife with the wrong done her and the King in disparaging her beauty, and to prevent his displeasure, intreated her earnestly to clothe her self so as might least set her forth; but she resolved to be revenged, and considering now was the time to make the most of her beauty, longing to be a Queen would not be accessary to her own injury, but decked her self in her richest Ornaments, which so improved

her beauty, that the King was astonisht, and resolved to be quit with his perfidious Favourite, yet dissembling his passion, he went to hunting where taking Ethelwold at advantage he ran him through, and having made fair Eltrid a Widdow, he took her to wife. We read that Ordulphus Son of Orgdarus, E. of Devonshire, (whether this or no is uncertain) was a Giant-like Man, and could break open the bars of Gates with his hands. Agnes Priest was burnt at Exeter 1558, her Husband and her own Children were her greatest Persecutors, from whom she fled, because they would force her to go to Mass, she was by Troublefield B. of Exeter, condemned for denying the Sacrament of the Altar; after her condemnation she refused to receive any money, saying, she was going to a City where money had no mastery; she was a simple woman to behold, little of stature, and about 50 years old. One Child the last of his Family, was of an ancient extract at Plimstock, and had great possessions; it happened that hunting in Dartmore, he lost both his company and way in a deep Snow; so killing his Horse, he crept into his hot bowels for warmth, and writ thus with his blood.

Whoever finds and brings me to my Tomb
The land of Plimstock that shall be his doom.

The night after it seems he was frozen to death, and being first found by the Monks of Tavistock, they hastily provided to inter him in their own Abby; his own Parishoniers at Plimstock stood at the ford of the River to take the body from them; but they must rise early, yea not sleep at all who over reach Monks in matter of Profit; for they cast a slight bridge over the River, carried over the corps and interred it; and this since better built, is called Guile Bridge to this day. Nicho. and Andrew Tremain were Twins, and younger Sons to Tho. Tremain of Colcomb Esq; such was their likeness in all parts of face and Body, as not to be distinguished but by their different habits, which they would sometimes change to make sport, and occasion

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ed many mistakes, they felt like pain though at a distance, and without any notice given they equally desire to walk, travel, sit, sleep, eat, drink, at the same time, as their Father attested; in this they differed, at Newhaven in France, one was a Captain of a Troop the other a private Souldier, here they were both slain 1564, death being pitiful to kill them together to prevent the lingring languishing of the Surviver. In 133 John de Beigny Lord of Ege-Lifford, having been a Traveller and Soldier in his youth, retired home, Married, and had 3 Sons, of these the youngest went to fight against the Saracens in *Spain* whose valiour his Father heard much commended, which made him more patiently endure his absence, but when death had bereft him of his 2 eldest Sons, he was often heard to say Oh if I might once embrace my Son, I would be contented to die presently, His Son returning unexpectedly, the old man expired with an extacy of Joy; that if Heaven should take us at our word in all random desires, we should be drowned in the deluge of our own passions. Tho. Stuckly a younger Brother of an Ancient Family near Ilfracomb a man of good parts, which himself knew too well; having prodigally spent his Patrimony, entred on several Projects, the first was the Peopling of *Florida*, then newly found out in the West Indies; so confident was his Ambition that he blushed not to tell Q. Elizabeth 'That he would chuse rather 'to be Soveraign of a Mole-Hill than the highest Subject to the greatest Prince in Christendom, adding 'that he was sure to be a Prince before his death, 'hope said the Queen I shall hear from you when you are settled in your Principality; I will write unto you (quoth Stuckly;) In what Language said the Q. he replied, In the stile of Princes. To Our Dear Sister; But his Project of Florida being blasted, he Treacherously attempted what he could not Loyally archieve, went into Ireland and thence into Italy, where he got into favour with Pope Pius 5, boasting that with 3000 Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland; the Pope

ve him many Titles in *Ireland*, as Earl of Wexford, arquiſs of Lemſter, &c. and furniſhed him with 800 en, paid by the K. of Spain for this Iriſh Expedition, paſſing to which Stuckly lands in Portugal, juſt when ebaſtian, with two Mooriſh Kings were going into Afr , Stuckly ſcorning to attend, is perſuaded to accom y them; landing in Africa, Stuckly gave this ſeaſo unſel, 'That they ſhould refreſh their Soul two or three days, ſome of whom were ſick, by the mpeſtious paſſage: but this would not be heard; K. ebaſtian was furious to ingage and ſo in the Battle of leaſer their Army was wholly defeated where Stuck- loſt his Life.

A fatal Fight, where in one day was ſlain
Three Kings that were, and one that would be fain.

This Battle was fought in 1578. where Stuckly with s 800 men behaved themſelves valiantly, till over- owered with multitude; and ſo ended this Bubble of ſtentation. In the wars between Edw. 2 and the arons, one John Poudras a Tanners *Son* of Exeter, ave out that he was the true Edward the eldeſt Son *K.* Edw. 1. and by a Falſe Nurſe changed in his radle, and that King Edw. was a Carters Son, and id in his place; for which forgery being hanged and uartered, he confeſſed at his death, 'That he had a Familiar Spirit in his Houſe in the likeneſs of a Cat, that aſſured him he ſhould be King of England, and at he had ſerved this Spirit 3 years to bring his deſign out. *K.* Richard 3. lay in Exeter Caſtle, and be- g told the name of it was Rugemont, he was much *Rar-* ed, having heard Wizards ſay, That he ſhould never roſper after he had met Rugemont; but the Devil or s Oracle ſpoke low or liſping, deſirous to hide his lly or ignorance, or K. Richards guilty Conſcience be- g frighted, miſtook him, ſeeing not Rugemont, but hmond, the Title of K. Henry 7. was the deſtructi- this Uſurper. In the Reign of *K.* Edw. 4 Sir J. ord, L. Chief Juſtice living at Annory of a great fleece, without Children, grew Melancholly, and calling

calling the Keeper of his Park, charged him
negligence in suffering his Deer to be stolo, comma
ing him if he met any one in his Night walk
would not stand or speak, he should not fail to kill
who ever he were. Having thus provided to end
doleful days, he in a dark night conveyed himself
of his house, and walked alone in his Park; the Ke
er in his Circuit hearing one coming toward him, as
who was there, but no answer being made, bid h
stand, which he would not, so the Keeper shot h
dead, and coming to see, found it to be his Master.

In 1558 Twiford was burnt down by straw i
Chimney, which fired the House and Town, so that
an hour and half it consumed 400 Houses, to the
of 150000 pounds in Money, Plate, Merchandise, H
hold stuff, and Houses, Fifty Persons, Men, Wom
and Children were burnt, yet by providence,
Almshouse, with several poor people was preser
almost amidst the flames. In 1632. Oct. 21.
the Church of Withy Comb, during Sermon happe
a great darkness, and a terrible Thunder like Cann
the darkness so increasing that the People could not
each other, extraordinary lightning filled the Chu
with fire, smoke, and a smell like brimstone, a bal
fire came in at the window, and passed through
Church which so affrighted them, that some fell on t
knees, others on their faces, and one upon another
ing out of burning and scalding, all giving up th
selves for dead: Mr G. Lyde the Minister was in
Pulpit, and had no harm, but was a sad Spectato
the sufferings of others, the Lightning seizing on
Wife and burning her cloths and body, and anot
woman by her in the same manner, but her maid
Child sitting at the Pue door had no hurt; anot
Woman attempting to run out had her cloths bu
and her flesh torn off her back, almost to the bo
another had her body so terribly burnt, that she
One Master Hill had his head so violently struck di
the Wall that he died. his Son sitting by him the po

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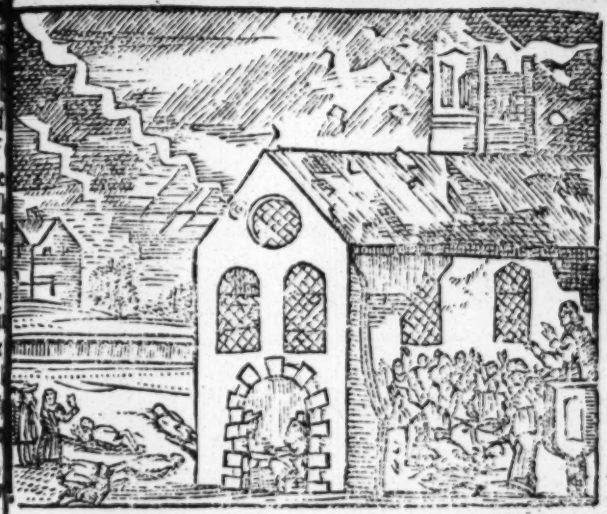

no hurt; another man had his head cloven, his skull rent into three pieces, & his brains thrown upon the ground whole, the Hair of his head thro' the violence of the blow, stuck fast to a Pillar; some Seats in the body of the Church were turned up side down, yet those which sat in them had little hurt: A man going out of the Chancel his Dog runing before was whirled about and fell down dead, but the Master steping back was preserved; The Church was much torn, & a beam breaking in the midst fell down between the Minister & Clark, and hurt neither, and where the Steeple and Church was most rent the least hurt was done among the people, none were hurt by the Timber or Stones, but one Maid, who was killed by the falling of Stones, which fell down from the Steeple as fast as if thrown by 100 Men; A Pinacle of which beat through into the Church; The Pillar against which the Pulpit stood being whited was turned black, there were 3 persons killed, and sixty hurt, divers had their Linnen burnt, their outfleece, garments not being singed; The Lightning past

and the people in a terrible amaze, a Gentleman, sai
Neighbours in the Name of God shall we venture o
of the Church? The Minister answered, let us ma
an end with Prayer, for it is better to die here tha
in another place; but the people seeing the Church
terribly rent over their Heads, durst not proceed
their devotions, but went out. At the same time a bow
ing Ally near the Church yard was turned into pits a
Heaps, as if plowed And at Erixton near Plimou
fell Hailstones as big as a Turkey-egg, some of 5, 6
7 Ounces: This County hath 33 Hundreds, 32 Ma
ket Towns, and 394 Churches; Elects 26 Parliame
Men; is in the Diocess of Exeter, and gives the Ti
of Duke to William L. Cavendish, as Exeter doth
Earl to John L. Cecil.

DORSETSHIRE hath Devonshire on t
West, Somerset and Wiltshire North, Hantshire Ea
and the narrow Seas South, It abounds in Whe
Cattle, Wool & Kersies, Dorchester the Chief Town, w
formerly walled, whereof some part standeth on t
West and South sides; the Trench like a Quadra
contains 1700 paces, it was destroyed by the Dan
Badbury is now a decayed Castle, tho' the Court
the West Saxon Kings, so is Cerne, where Austin t
Monk broke down the Altars of the Saxon God He
whom they worshiped as the Preserver of their Heal
Shaftsbury likewise wherein one Aquilla, (either M
or Eagle) is reported to have prophesied of futu
times; In this City Edw. son of Edgar who was mu
dered at Corf-Castle by his Step Mother to make w
for her own Son, was buried. In the Reign of K: Ed
2. the great E. of Lancaster married a Lady from Ca
ford, who was taken from him by one Rich. Mar
a Lame Dwarf, who challenged her for his Wife alle
ing he had lain with her before the Earl married h
the Lady being examined confessed it was true, a
the ugly Fellow in her right claimed the two Earld
of Lincoln and Salisbury. In 1311 the Church o
dleton, with all the Monuments were consur
the Po

lightning. In 1348 a Plague was brought from beyond Sea into the Towns on the Sea coast of Dorsetshire which raged so, that scarce the tenth Man was left alive in the Kingdom. In 1506 K. Phillip sailing out of Germany into Spain was driven by tempest upon the coasts of England, and Landing at Weymouth, was invited by Sir Tho. Trenchard to his house who sent word to K. Hen. 7 of his Arival; He glad to have his Court honoured by so great a Prince, sent the E. of Arundel to wait upon him who attended him with a gallant Troop of three Hundred Horse, and for more state came by Torch light. Though K. Phillip had reasons to hasten his journey, yet not to distaste K. Henry he came post to Windsor, where after magnificent entertainment, K. Henry when they were private laying his hand upon K. Phillips Arm, said, , Sir, you have been saved upon my Coast, I hope you will not suffer me to wreck upon yours, the K. of Castile asking him what he meant, I mean, saith the King, that hair brain'd Fellow the E. of Suffolk, who being my Subject is protected in your Country, and begins to play the Fool when all others are weary of it The K. of Castile answered, I thought Sir your felicity had been above these thoughts, but if it trouble you I will banish him. K. Henry answered, That his desire was to have him delivered up, the K of Castile a little confused said, 'That can I not do with my honour: Well then, said the King the matter is at an end; at last the King of Castile, who much esteemed K. Henry, said, 'Sir, you shall have him, but upon your Honour you shall not take his Life: I promise it upon my Honour said K Henry; and he kept his promise, for he was not put to death, during his Reign, yet he took such order that his son H. 8 cut off his head; this E. had lately gone over to Flanders to the Lady Margaret K. Henry's sworn Enemy, which made the K doubt of his intentions,; after K. Phillip had received the Order of the Garter, and P. Henry that of the Golden Fleece, the K. of Castile departed. In 1558 at Black-

more, in the Parish of Armitage, a piece of Ground of 3 Acres removed and went over another Close, with the Trees and Fences thereon, stopping up an High way which led to Corne, the Hedges inclosing it as before, and the Trees standing upright only one Oak of 20 Load fell down; in the place whence it removed remained a great deep pit. In 1613 Aug. 7. The Town of Dorchester was consumed with fire, save a few Houses near the Church, and Goods to the value of two hundred thousand pounds, yet no man perished therein. In June 1653. a black cloud was seen over the Town of Pool, which dissolved into a shower of Blood, and which fell warm upon mens hands, some green leaves with those drops upon them were sent to London. The Forrest of the White Hart is so called, because Henry 3. came hither to hunt, and having taken other Deer, he spared a beautiful white Hart, which afterward T. de Lynd a Gentleman, with others, took and killed, for which the King laid a Fine upon him, and the whole County, and the Lands they held pay to this day every year a summ of Mony into the Exchequer, called 'White Hart Silver; My self, saith 'Dr. Fuller, have paid a share for the sauce, who 'never tasted any of the meat, so that it seems King's Venison is sooner eaten than digested.

Mr. Ignatius Jordan was born at Lime Regis and when young sent to Exeter, to be brought up a Merchant; in this City he at last came to be Mayor, and was a Justice of Peace 24 years; yet his begining was very mean, which he was always ready to acknowledge, when some threatned him with Law suits, and that they would not give over while he was worth a groat, he cheerfully told them, That he should be then but a pence poorer than when he came first to Exeter, for said he, I brought but six pence with me hither; He would often say, He wondered what rich men mean that they gave so little to the poor, and yet raked so much together for their children; do you not see, said he, what becomes of it? reckoning up divers exam-

ple

ples of ſuch as heaped up much for their Children, who conſumed it all: on the other ſide he ſpoke of ſuch as had ſmall beginnings, and became rich, particularly himſelf; 'I came, ſaid he, but with a groat or ſix pence to this City, had I had a ſhilling in my 'purſe I had never been Mayor of Exeter. In his 'troubles in the Star Chamber, when one told him he 'was ſorry that the Lord Keeper was againſt him, He anſwered, I have a greater Lord Keeper than him, 'the Lord is my Keeper I will not be afraid. He was famous for Juſtice and Charity in his life, and at his death left large Legacies to the poor, of this City and County He died in 1640. This County hath 29 Hundreds 19 Market Towns, and 248 Pariſhes. It is in the Dioceſs of Briſtol, Sends 20 Parliament Men, & gives the Title of E. to Charles Sackvil, (who is alſo E. of Middleſex) as Shafts-bury doth to Anth. Aſhly, and Portland to Will. Bentink,

DURHAM Is in Northumberland on the North divided by the Rivers Derwent and Tyne; Yorkſhire South, the German Ocean Eaſt; Cumberland and Weſtmoreland Weſt, it abounds with Coal, Lead, and and Iron, Near Darlington whoſe Waters are warm, there are 3 pits wonderful deep, called Hell Kettles, judged to come of an *Earthquake* in 1179. For on Chriſtmas day at Oxenhal, the ground heaved aloft like a Tower, and continued immoveable till even, and then fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, as affrighted the Inhabitants, and the Earth ſwallowing it up, made in the place 3 deep Pits; it is reported that *B.* Tonſtall put a Gooſe into one of theſe Pits, which was found in the River Tees, if ſo theſe Kettles have paſſages under ground. From the River Wear at Butterby, in Summer iſſues a ſalt reddiſh water, which the Sun makes white, and growing thick becomes Salt, which the people uſe. In the Reign of William 1. Wolſtan was B. of Durham, and Lanfrank reporting him inſufficient for want of learning, the King commanded him to put off his Pontifical Robes, and leave his Biſhoprick, when by Divine Inſpiration, ſaith our Hiſtorian, Wolſtan anſwered; A

'better than you, O King, bestowed these Robes upo
'me, and to him will I restore them; and going to E
ward the Confessors Shrine, who made him a Bisho
and putting off his Robes, he struck his staff upon h
Monument which stuck fast (saith the Author) in t
Stone, and could not be drawn forth but by himse
which so terrified both Lanfrank and the King, th
they intreated him to take his Robes again and ke
his Bishoprick. When K. Edward the 3. was victorio
in France, the Scots with David Bruce their King i
vaded England with 62000 men, and marched to Du
ham, supposing none but Priests and Shepherds we
left at home, such vast numbers being abroad up
Service, but they found it otherwise, for seve
Lords in the North, with the Bishops of York, Durha
and others of the Clergy, gathered such great For
that by the Animation of Q. Phillip (who though
with Child, rode in Person through the Troops, to
courage them) they obtained a signal Victory;
meeting the Scots at Nevils Cross, they defeated th
great Army, and took K. David Prisoner, with
Earls, of Fife, Menteith, Murray, Sutherland, Do
glass, the Arch B. of St. Andrews and others, and sl
15000 Scots; yet not for want of valour, especially
th: King who had two Spears hanging in his body,
leg desperately wounded with an Arrow, his Sw
and other weapons beat out of his hand; and yet
daining to be taken, endeavoured to provoke the E
glish to kill him, and John Copland Captain of R
borough Castle, advising him to yield, the King str
him so fiercely over the face with his Gauntlet, as
cut two of his Teeth; but since he could not forc
death, he must submit to be a Prisoner, and was
veyed by Copland out of the Field; the Queen
rod to Newcastle to attend the Event of the Battle
hearing K. David was taken, sent to the Captai
deliver up his Royal Prisoner, which he refusing,
sends over a complaint to K. Edward, who orde
him to come to Callice, where he made so discre

defence, that he had spent round a year in land given him in any place he would chuse near his own dwelling, with order to deliver up his Prisoner to the Queen, which he did at York with such an ingenious Apology as obtained both her and the Council. K. David was Prisoner in the Tower eleven years, and then was set at liberty upon condition to pay one hundred thousand Marks in certain years and Ransom.

Cicely Nevil, whose Fathers vast Estate afforded him a Mansion house for every week in the year, is the clearest instance of humane frail felicity; she was youngest Daughter to Ralph E. of Westmoreland, (of which Family Ruby was the chief Jewel) he had 21 Children but she exceeded her Sisters in honour, being married to Richard Duke of York; she was blessed with three Sons, each born in a several Kingdom, Edward (afterward Edw. 4.) born at Burdeaux in France, George at Dublin in Ireland, and Richard at Fotheringay in England: This was her happiness behold now her Miseries; she saw her Husband killed in Battle, George D. of Clarence her second Son drowned in a Butt of Malmsey, K. Edward her eldest Son cut off by intemperance in the prime of his years, his 2 Sons butchered by their Uncle Crookbackt Ric. and he himself not long after slain at Bosworth; she saw her own reputation publickly murdered at Pauls Cross by that Son, taxing his eldest Brother as illigitimate and a Bastard; and yet she was not haughty in her good nor dejected in her ill Estate, an argument of an even and steddy Soul; indeed she lived to see Elizabeth her Grand Child married to K. Hen. 7. but had little comfort thereby, the party of the Yorkists were so depressed by him; she lived 35 years a Widdow and died the 10 of Hen. 7. 1495. and was buried by her Husband in the Church of Fotheringay in North-ampton-Shire, the Quire of which being demolished by K. Hen. 8. their bodies lay in the Church-yard without any Monument, till Q. Elizabeth coming thither in Progress, ordered them to be interred in the Church

and two Tombs erected over them; so their bo dies wrapt in Lead were removed from their plai Graves, and their Coffins opened; the Dutchess Ci cely had about her Neck a Silver Ribbon with a Par don from Rome, Penned in a Fine Roman hand, a fair to be read as if written but yesterday; This Lad was a Benefactress to Queens Colledge in Cambridge In former Ages the Bishops had the Royalties of Prin ces over this County, and the Inhabitants pleaded th Priviledge not to pass the River of Tees or Tyne to serv in War, whose charge they alledged was to defen the Corps of St. Cuthbert their adored Saint, an called themselves The Holy Work Folks; the reput of this Cuthbert and his supposed defence against th Scots was such that several of our Kings went to hi Tomb on Pilgramage, and gave large Possessions to hi Church; among others *K.* Canutus came thither bar foot, and at Cuthberts Tomb inlarged and confirme their Liberties. This County hath 4 Wakes; 118 Pa rishes, and is in the Dioces of Durham; It Elect four Parliament Men, Sunderland gives the Title of E to Robert Spencer.

ESSEX hath Kent on the South, divided by the River Thames, Suffolk North, severed by the River Stoure, Cambridge, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex West; the two latter almost parted by the River Ley and the Germane Ocean East; This Shire produceth plenty of Saffron, about Walden a fair Market Town, which coloured it with the name, it hath the best Oy sters called Walfleet, thought by Pliny to have been served in the Roman Kitchins, likewise Cloth, Stuffs and Hops, & the Air of the East parts is not counted health ful; Those parts next the Sea are called the Hundreds fruitful in cattle: the vulgar Wits astonish strangers with the stock of poor People in these parts, affirming they have 5 hundred Cows, and 500 Sheep which are indeed but five Cows, and 9 Sheep in these Hundreds. The chief Town is Colchester, built by Coilus the Bri rish Prince in 124, wherein the first Christian King, Em-

pre

preſs and Emperor in the world were born, that is K. Lucius, Helena, and Conſtantine, of whom the Poet ſings.

From Colcheſter there roſe a Star,
The Rays whereof gave glorious Light
Throughout the World in Climates far,
Great Conſtantine, Rome's Emperour bright.'

The moſt famous place for antiquity is Comolodunum, now Maldon, the Royal Seat of Cunoblin, K. of the Trinobantes (as by the Money therein Minted appeareth) about our Saviours Birth, which City Claudius won from the Brittains, and therein placed a Colony of Soldiers: In the Eaſt Promontory of this County in 1380 the Teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an Elephant) of a great ſize; and not far hence, in the Reign of Queen Eliz. more bones as monſtrous were digged up. The Monks write, that a Pilgrim was ſent by St. John Baptiſt to K. Edward the Confeſſor with a Ring, upon which account his houſe in this County was called Have-a-ring; but the Clergy in thoſe times made no conſcience to invent fictions: There were bones digged up at Neſs near Harwich, which for bigneſs & length amazed the beholders, I cannot ſaith Dr. Fuller, think them to be the bones of men, ſince by the proportion of the Doors and Roofs of ancient Building, if they were ſo big and tall, they muſt go into their Houſes ſtooping if not creeping along, and thoſe who affirm it ſeem as careleſs of their credit as the Traveller was, who ſaw Bees as big as Dogs, and yet their Hives of an ordinary ſize, and being aſked what ſhift they made to get in, Nay, ſaid he, what know I, let them look to that. More probably theſe were bones of Elephants brought into England by the Emp. Claudius. 'Mr. Tho. Smith of Sewarſtone 'writes thus; Toward the latter end of Q. Elizabeth 'ſaith he, I ſerved Sir E. Denny in the Abby of 'Waltham Croſs, which then lay in ruinous heaps; 'and Sir Edward beginning to re-edifie it, his Gardiner diſcovered a fair Marble Stone, the cover of a

'Tomb of the same, and being removed, there appe
'ed the Anatomy of a man, the Bones remaining
'order, none of them out of place and no dust or f
'in the Tomb; having well observed it, I told
'spectators, if they did but touch any part thereof,
'would fall in sunder, which happened accordingl
'I am perswaded that as the Flesh and Entrails of t
'Anatomy became invisible, so would the bones h
'been in some longer time. O what is man th
'which vanisheth thus away like smoke or a Vap
'and is no more seen? Whosoever reads this pass
'may find sufficient cause of humility: It is thoug
that this was the body of K. Harold. This Coun
hath no Cathedral, and the Churches challenge n
any eminent commendation: but for private hou
Essex will own no superiour, whereof three are remar
able, 1. Audley end built by the Earl of Suffolk, whi
was one of the best Subjects houses in the Nation; y
is the Structure better than the standing being low
one side. 2. Newhall built by the Ratchffs, Earls
Sussex, pleasant for its shady approach and the Par
about it. 3. Copthal seated on an hill in the midst
a Park, built by the Abbot of Waltham enlarged b
Sir T. Heneage and others; here is a Gallery we
furnished, and proportionable. In 1639 an Hurrica
or Whirl-wind, blew the great East Window down, m
carried part thereof, with the Picture of the Lord C
ventry (singled from many more which hung on bot
sides untouched) all the length of the Gallery, abou
56 yards out of the West window, which it threw t
the ground; some observed the like Wind in othe
places about the same time, as pressing our Civil di
sentions. There is a Proverb in this County, He ma
fetch a Flitch of Bacon from Dunmow: This depend
on a Custom in the Priory of Dunmow, founded b
Juga a Noble Lady, for black Nuns 1111. But th
property was after altered into a Male Nunnery; an
the Friars were merry when they ordained; That i
any person would come and kneel on two stone

yet to be seen at the Church door before the Convent and take the ensuing Oath, he might demand a Gammon of Bacon, which should be freely given him.

You shall swear by the custom of our confession,
That you never made any nuptial Transgression
Since you were Married Man and Wife,
By houshold Brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise in Bed, or at Board,
Offended each other in deed or word,
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen
Wished your selves unmarried agen,
Or in a Twelve Month and a day
Repented not in thought any way,
But continued true, and in desire,
As when you joyn'd hands in holy Quire;
If to these conditions without all fear
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And carry it hence with love and free leave:
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Tho' the sport be ours the Bacon's your own.

It appears by an old Record that R. Wright of Norfolk in 1465; and S. Samuel of Little Easton, in 1467. and T. Lee of Coxhall in Essex 1511. took this Oath, and received their Bacon. Randolph Peveril of Hartfield Peveril in great esteem with K. Edward the Confessor, married the Daughter of Ingerick his Kinsman, of great Nobility among the English Saxons: this Lady was so beautiful that she Conquered Will. the Conqueror, who to obtain her inriched St. Martins le Grand in London founded by her Father and Uncle K. Edwards preferred her two Brothers. W. Peveril to be Keeper of Dover Castle and Pain was made Baron of Bourn in Cambridgeshire; she then solicited her by the Messengers of the Oeyl Bed-chamber, subtil Pimps and Bawds, and visited her (like Jupiter) in a Golden shower; by these allurements from a King, she was brought to his Bed, unto whom she bore a Son named William, who was I. of Nottingham but his Mother touched with re-

mort

morse of Conscience, to expiate her guilt, founde a Nunnery at Harpsfield to *St.* Mary Magdalen wherein she spent her days. In 1171. was see at St. Osythes a Dragon of wonderful bigness, whic where-ever it moved, burnt the Houses. K. Henry commanded Hubert de Burg, E. of Kent, to be appre hended, who having notice, rose at midnight, an fled into a Church in Essex; the Officers found hi on his knees before the High Altar, with the Popis Sacrament in one hand, and a Cross in the other, ye they seized and carried him Prisoner to the Tower o London; Roger Niger, then Bishop, made complain to the King of this violence done to Holy Church, an would not be satisfied till the Earl was carried back t the Church again, though well guarded there; how ever this saved the Earls life, for the King's anger cooled, and he was reconciled to him. In 1510. i Dengey Hundred near South Minster, Mice over-run those Marshes, tearing up the Grass by the roots, and poisoned it with their venemous Teeth, so that the Cattle which grazed there died; at length a number of strange painted Owls came, no man knew whence, and devoured all the Mice. There happened the like in Essex in 1648. 44 persons suffered Martyrdom in this County, among whom was W. Hunter, a young Man of nineteen years old, born of Religious Parents, who instructed him in the Truth, and sent him Apprentice to London, where refusing to go to Mass, he went home to his Parents at Burntwood; and going into a Chappel there, found a Bible, which whilst he was reading, a Sumner came in, and, asked him whether he could expound the Scripture; he answered, He did only read it to his comfort. The Sumner replied, 'It was never a merry World since the 'Bible came forth in English. Hunter answered, Say 'not so, for Gods sake, for it is Gods Book, out of 'which every one ought to learn how to please God; 'and *I* pray God that we may have the blessed Bible 'mongst us. Ay, said the Sumner, I know your mind

well

well enough; you are one of those that do not like the 'Queens Laws; but you and many more must turn o-'ver a new Leaf, or you will broil for it. Pray God 'give me Grace, said Hunter, that I may believe 'his word, and confess his Name, what ever comes 'of it; Nay, said the Sumner, you confess the 'Devils Name and will all go to him. The Sumner then fetcht a Priest out of a blind Ale-house, who finding Hunter reading reviled him, asking what he thought of the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, whether there were not really Christ's Body and Blood; Hunter said, 'He found no such thing in Scripture, Ah, 'quoth the Vicar, now I find you are an Heretick, Hunter replied, Would you and I were both tied to a stake, to try whether of us would stick closest to our faith. The Priest informing against him, he was brought before Bishop Bonner, who finding him firm to his Principles, set him in the Stocks in his Gate-house, where he lay 2 days with a cruft of brown Bread, and a cup cold Water: After imprisonment three quarters of a Year, the Bishop condemned and sent him to Burntwood to be burnt, where his Father and Mother came to him, 'beseeching God he might continue constant 'to the end, His Mother added, she was happy in 'bearing such a Child, who could find in his heart to 'lose his life for Christ's sake; At the stake he kneeled 'down, and read the 51 Psalm. Then the Sheriff said 'Here is a Letter from the Queen if thou wilt recant 'thou shalt live, otherwise thou shalt be burnt. No, 'quoth William, I will never recant; and so he was 'fastened to the stake. He then said, Good people, 'pray for me while you see me alive. Adding, Son of God shine upon me: And the Sun immediately shone out of a thick Cloud so full in his face, that he was forced to turn his head aside. Fire being kindled, he lift up hands to Heaven, saying, Lord, Lord, receive my Spirit. And so ended his life in the Flames.

John Laurence was burnt at Colchester, whose Legs being lame with Irons, and his Body weak with cruel

usage he was carried to the stake in a Chair, and burnt therein. many young Children about the Fire; cryen out to him, Lord strengthen thy Servant and keep thy Promise; which seemed a prodeft of Divine Providence, who out of the mouths of Babes and Sucklings, had ordained Strength. T. Hawks Gentleman, was troubled for refusing to baptize his child after the Popish fashion. This Man going to the Stake, promised his friends to give them some solemn token of the comfort of his Conscience; so whilst his body was burning, he raised up himself; and having the Sense, yet no fear of the Fire, joyfully clapped his hands over his head, to the admiration of all. There was an Idol called the Rood of Dover-Court, to which multitudes went in Pilgrimage: Divers Zealous Protestants at Ipsham much troubled to see this wicked Idolatry, went in a Frosty Moon-shine night ten Miles to the place where the Idol was, they found the Church doors open, the Priests boasting the power of this Rood was such, that no man could shut them. These Persons taking the Image carried it a quarter of a Mile off, and there burnt it; for which three of them were by the bloody Papists hanged in chains. In 1609 a Great Porpus was taken at Westham in a little creek alive a Mile and half within the Land, and a few days after a Whale came up the Thames, whose length was judged to exceed the largest Ship in the River; but finding the Fresh Water, she returned to Sea. This County hath 20 Hundreds, 21 Market Towns, and 415 Parishes: Is in the Diocese of London, elects 8 Parliament Men, and gives the Title of Earl to Algernoon Capel.

GLOCESTERSHIRE hath Worcester and Warwickshire on the North, Oxford and Wiltshire East, Somersetshire South, Herefordshire with the River Wye West. Malmsbury, the old Historian thus describes it: 'The ground of this Shire through out 'saith he, 'yieldeth plenty of Corn and Fruits, one 'through the Natural goodness of the ground, the other by diligent manuring and tillage, so that it would

'provoke the most lazy to take pains; Here the High-
'ways and Lanes are full of Apple and Pear-Trees,
'not ingrafted by the industry of Man, but growing
'up naturally, the ground it self is so inclined to bear
'Fruit, and those in taste and beauty for exceeding o-
'thers, and will endure till a new supply come; there
'is not any County in England so thick set with Vine-
'yards as this, so plentiful of increase, and so pleasant
'in taste; the Wines made thereof are little inferiour
'to the French, the Houses are innumerable, the
'Churches fair, and the Towns very thick, but that
'which addeth a greater glory to it, is the River Se-
'vern, not any in the Kingdom exceeding it for
'breadth, swiftness or store of Fish: There is in it a
'daily Gulf or Whirl pool of Waves, raising up Sands
'from the bottom, driving them upon heaps, and
'sometimes overflowing its banks, a great way on the
'bordering grounds, and then returns into its usual
'channel; unhappy is the Vessel, which it taketh
'full upon the side, but the Watermen being aware of it
'when they see it coming turn their Vessels and cut-
'ting through the midst of it, avoid the danger,
'this encounter of the salt and fresh water, is called the
'Higre, and by some the Eagre, for its fierceness,
'which is terrible with the flash in hand noise to those
'that see & hear it, much more to, sim who feel it, of
'which no reason can be rendred since the Thames
'wherein is the same cause hath no such disturbance.
Hear how the Poet describes this Higre.

——Until they be imbraced
In Severns Soveraign Arms, with whose tumultous Waves,
Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raves
And frights the struggling Flocks the Neighbouring shores to flie,
Afar as from the Main it comes with hideous cry
And on the angry front the curled foam doth bring
The Billows 'gainst the Banks when fercely it doth sting,
Throws up the slimy Ouze and makes the scaly brood,
Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from the Flood,
O'returns the toyling Barge whose freersman doth not launch,
And thrusts the furrowing beak into her dreadful paunch.

In the 2 of K. Richard 3. when the *D.* of Buckingham intended to pass his Army over the Severn there was so great an Inundation that men were drowned in their Beds, Houses overturned, Children carried about the Fields swimming in their Cradles; and Beasts drowned even upon the Hills; which rage of the waters continued ten days, and is called to this day The Great Water. In 1575 Feb. 24 being a hard frost after a flood there came down the Severn a swarm of Flies and Beetles. judged to be above an hundred Quarters; the Mills were dammed up with them for four days, and then cleansed by digging them out with Shovels. *In 1607.* a mighty West-wind continuing 16 hours, brought the Sea into the Severn (after a great Rain, and a spring tide) with such violence that it began to overflow its Banks from the Mount in Cornwal along on both sides up into *Somerset* and Glocestershire: In some places the Waters rose three foot, in others 5, and 7, and in some Towns and Villages higher than the tops of the Houses; so that eighty persons were drowned, much cattle, divers Churches and Parishes overwhelmed, with much harm in Wales, the damages being reckoned above 20000 pounds.

In 755 Kenwulf, K. of the West-Saxons, giving himself up to Debauchery, coming to Merton to visit a Wench he kept, was there slain, and buried at Winchester. About 1020 Godwin the subtle E. of Kent, cast a Covetous eye on the Nunnery of Berkley in Glocestershire, and thus contrived it for himself; He left there a handsome young Man, seemingly sick, for their charity to recover. The Abbess was a fine Noble Lady; but Godwin seeking not her, but hers, gives the Young Man charge so long to counterfeit till he had debauched the Abbess, and as many of the Nuns as he could, and left him Rings, Jewels Girdles, and such toys to give them when they came to visit him: The young Man willing to undergo such a Task, so plaid his part, that in a short time he got up most of their Bellies; and then told his Lord how he had sped:

The

The Earl goes and tells the King that such a Nunnery was become a Bawdy-House, procures a Visitation, gets them turned out, and Begs the Land. This Godwin had a mind to another rich Mannor in Suffex, called Boscham, and complemented it out of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury; for coming to him he said, Da mihi Basium, that is, Give me a buss or kiss, an usual Favour from a Prelate: The Arch Bishop answers, Do tibi Basium, I give thee a kiss, and kissed him. Upon which Godwin goes to Boscham, and takes possession thereof; and tho' here was no intention in him that passed it away, nor valuable consideration, but a meer Circumvention; yet such was Godwins power, and the Arch-Bishop's poorness of Spirit, that he quietly injoyed it. These rich Mannors of Berkly and Boscham, are born now met in the Earl of Berkly, his Ancestors being long since possessed of them. In 1276 the Monastery of Glocester was burnt; In K. Hen. 8 time, James Son to Sir Alex. Bainham of this County was burnt for Religion; he was bred in Learning, of a Vertuous and Religious Conversation, much addicted to prayer, and a diligent Reader of the Holy Scriptures. He studied the Law, wherein he was merciful to his Clients, ready to give Council to Widdows, Fatherless, and Afflicted, without reward; at last he was complained of to Sir T. Moor L. Chancellor, who at his House at Chelsey laboured with frowns and flatteries to withdraw him from the Truth, which not prevailing, he caused him to be tied to a Tree in his Garden (called by him the Tree of Truth) and cruelly scourged him; this not succeeding, he saw him racked in the Tower, till he was lamed, because he would not accuse his acquaintance, nor discover his books; then was his Wife imprisoned and his Goods confiscated, yet at last he was perswaded to abjure, and carried a Torch and a Faggot in St. Pauls Church; but hereby he rather exchanged than escaped fire, feeling such a fire in his Conscience that he could not be quiet till he had asked God and the World forgiveness in the

Protestant

Protestant Congregation, who met privately in a Ware
house in Bow-lane; on the Lords day he went to S
Anslins, the next Parish-Church to St. Pauls, that th
Antidote might be brought near the place of the po
son, where standing up with the New Testament in h
his hand, he declared before the people with Tear
'That he had denied God and urged all he Co
'gregation to be warned by his fall not to do the lik
'for, said he, if I should not return again to the Tru
'this Word of God; (holding up his Testament
'would damn me both Body and Soul in the day o
'Judgment, and encreated them all, rather to die pre
'sently, than to do as he had done, for he would no
'feel such an Hell in his Conscience again for all th
'World. For this he was apprehended again, an
cruelly handled; the Bishop of London putting hi
in the Stocks, and whipping him barbarously a fort
night together, to force him again to recant, but all i
vain, so he was condemned to be burnt; and in th
midst of the Flames which had half consumed hi
Arms and Legs, he spake these words; 'Oh ye Papists
'behold you look for Miracles, and here now you ma
'see a Miracle, for in this fire I feel no more pain tha
'if I were in a bed of Down or Roses.

In this County one Will. Dungfield, with his Wi
was imprisoned, and so ill us'd, that his legs wer
almost eaten off with the irons; after a while the
sent, and told him his Wife had recanted, who was
well Learned as he, and perswaded him to sign a Re
cantion which they brought; having signed it, the
let him go to his Wife, and shewing his Recantatio
her heart was ready to break, crying out, 'Alas Ha
'band, thus long we have continued one, and hath S
'tan now so far prevailed with you, as to cause you
'break your Vow which you made to God in Papist
This so wrought with him, that he repented of h
Apostacy, & soon after thro' extreme cruelty they bo
died in prison. In 1575 Feb. 16. an Earthqua
happened in Glocester, Worcester, Hereford, Yo
Brist

Briſtow, *&c.* the people running out of their Houſes for fear they ſhould have fallen. *In* Tewkſbury, *Bredon* and other places, diſhes and books in Studies fell down; in Norton Chappel the People being at Prayers, and feeling the ground move, ran out for fear; part of Rithing Caſtle fell down, with divers brick Chimnies in Gentlemens Houſes. In 1650 Nov. 30. about Sun riſing, the Sky opened dreadfully in the South-Weſt over Standiſh 5 miles from Gloceſter, and there appeared a terrible fiery Sword ſtriking with the point downward; the Hilt ſeemed blew, the Sword of a great length, moving to and fro, and coming lower toward the Earth, there was a long flame of fire toward the point ſparkling and flaming, to the aſtoniſhment of the Spectators; at laſt the Heavens cloſing, the Sword vaniſhed, and the fire fell to the Earth, and ran upon the ground.

Gloceſter is the chief City ſtretched out in length over the Severn. The Cathedral is beautiful, conſiſting of a continued window work, but hath the loudeſt praiſes from the whiſpering place within, thus deſcribed by Sir F. *Bacon*; 'There is a Church at Glo-'ceſter, ſaith he, where if you ſpeak againſt a wall ſoft-'ly, another ſhall hear your voice better a great way 'off than near at hand. I ſuppoſe there is ſome Vault, 'or Iſle behind the Wall, and ſome paſſage to it to-'ward the further end of that Wall againſt which you 'ſpeak, ſo as the voice of him that ſpeaketh, ſlideth 'along the Wall, and then entreth at ſome paſſage, 'and communicateth with the Air of the hollow; for 'it is ſomewhat preſerved by the plain wall; but that 'is too weak to give an audible ſound till it hath com-'municated with the back Air. In this Church lies the unfortunate Rob. D. of Normandy, Eldeſt Son to Will. the Conqueror, in a painted wooden Tomb in the Quire, whoſe eyes were pulled out in Cardiff Caſtle, wherein he was priſoner 26 years. Here alſo the unhappy K. Edward 2. lies under a Monument of Alabaſter, depoſed by Parliament, who ſitting at Lond-

sent several Bishops, Lords and Gentlemen in the Name of the State to Kenelworth Castle, to represent to him, 'That the Commonweal had such an irreconcileable dislike of his Government, the particulars whereof had been opened in the General Assembly at London, that they were resolved he should be King no longer: That yet these dislikes had not extended so far, as for his sake to exclude his Issue; but that with Universal Applause, the Parliament had Elected his Eldest Son the Lord Edward for King. That it would be acceptable to God, if he willingly gave over an Earthly Kingdom for the common good of his Country, which they said could not otherwise be secured: That his Honour would be never the less after his Resignation than before; only the Commonweal would not suffer him to reign any longer. And finally they presumed to tell him, That unless he did freely renounce his Crown the People would neither endure him, nor any of his Children for their Soveraign; but disclaiming all Homage and fealty, would elect some other for their King, of another Blood and Family. The King having heard their Message fell down as half dead; but being somewhat recovered, not to Himself, but to a sense of his Misery, he brake forth into Sighs and Tears: 'And being (saith Sir Thomas de la More) more ready to sacrifice his body for Christ's cause, than to behold the disinheriting of his Sons, or occasion the perpetual disturbance of the Kingdom, as knowing that a good Shepherd should give his life for his Flock, answered to this effect. That he knew that for his many sins he was fallen into this Calamity, and therefore had the less cause to take it grievously; that he was sorry the People of the Kingdom were so exasperated against him, as wholly to abhor his having any longer the Soveraignty over them; but yet it was greatly to his liking, seeing it could be no otherwise, on his own behalf, that his eldest Son was so gracious in their sight; and gave them thanks for chusing him

their King. This being said, they proceeded to the short Ceremonies of Resignation, which consisted principally in the surrender of his Crown and other Ensigns of Majesty, for the use of his Son the new King. Edward being thus unkinged, the Ambassadors returned joyfully to the Parliament at London with the resigned Ensigns, and an account of their Employment: He now deprived of his Royalty Crown and Dignity, remained with his Kinsman the E. of Leicester, shut up like a Monk; but his cruel Wife Q. Isabel, who had been the great Instrument of his Misfortunes, being told by her wicked Counsellor Adam Tarlton B. of Hereford, that the Earl was too kind to him, She ordered Tho. Gourney, and John Martravers, to take the King into their Custody, who carried him from Kenelworth to Corff-Castle, and then to Bristow, where they shut him in the Castle, till upon discovery of a design to send him beyond Sea, they conveyed him to Berkly Castle; by the way these Villains exercised divers Cruelties towards him, not permitting him to ride but by night, that he might not be seen of any, forcing him to ride bare head; when he would have slept they hindred him, neither would give him such meat as he could eat, but such as he most loathed; they contradicted him in whatever he said, persuading him he was mad, and endeavoured all ways to break his heart; yea they oft gave him poyson in his drink, but the strength of nature overcame it; one put a Crown of Hay on his head, the rest made a scorn of him; they were afraid any of his friends should meet him and to prevent his being known, resolved to cut off his hair and beard, and coming by a Ditch commanded him off his Horse to be shaven; then setting him on a Molehil a Barber came to shave him with a Bason of cold water out of the Ditch; telling him, That must serve at present, the miserable King looking sternly upon him, answered, That whether they would or no he would have warm water for his beard, and to make good his word, he shed forth a shower of Tears; at

length

length he was brought to Berkley Caſtle, and courteouſly received by T. Berkley Lord thereof, who was allowed a 100 ſhillings a day for keeping him Priſoner. But Q. Iſabel being troubled that her huſband lived, conſults again with the wicked B. of Hereford, pretending ſhe had frightful dreams, that if her Huſband ſhould be reſtored he would burn her for a Traytor, or Baniſh her; the Biſhop and others of the Nobility and Clergy, hading themſelves equally guilty, became unealy while the King lived, and ſent chiding Letters to the Keepers, pretending they gave him too much liberty and kept him too high: the Biſhop adding this line at the end.

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt,
To ſhed King Edwards blood.
Refuſe to fear, I count it good.

Never was the fallacy of pointings or ambiguity of Phraſe more miſchievouſly uſed for the deſtruction of, or defence of the Contrivers, being ſo craftily worded

in a double sense, that the Keepers might find sufficient Warrant, and himself sufficient excuse. The Keepers guessing at the meaning took it in the worst sense, and putting the L. Berkly out of the Castle, shut up the King in a close Chamber, where with the stench of dead Carkases in the Celler under him, he was almost poysoned, of which he made complaint to some Carpenters who worked at his window; but these Wretches perceiving this would not do they rushed one night into his Chamber, and calling as many bolsters on him as 15 men could carry, prest them down hard and not content with that, heated an Iron red hot, and through a Pipe like a Trumpet thrust it up into his body, that no marks of a violent death might be seen; but however they were heard, for when thus doubly murdering him, he was heard to roar and cry all the Castle over; Gourney and Martravers his Murderers expecting rewards, had the reward of Murtherers, for the Queen and B. Tarlton disavowing the Command, threatned to question them for the Kings death, so they fled beyond Sea, and Gourney after three years being taken in France, and sent for England, was in the way upon the Sea beheaded; Martravers living to Germany, had the grace to repent, but lived miserably; Thus died this unfortunate Prince in 1327. half a year after his Deposing. Never was any K. turned out of a Kingdom in such a manner: Many Kingdoms have been lost by the chance of War; but this before the Dice were cast; no Blow struck, no Battle fought, done forcibly, and yet without force; violently and yet with consent; both parties agreed, yet neither pleased: For the K. was not pleased to leave his Kingdom, and the Queen was not pleased to leave him his Life, though he often declared, 'Nothing grieved him so much as that 'the Queen his Wife would never be perswaded to come and see him. And swore devoutly, That from the first time he saw her face, he could never like any other Woman; if so, neither Gaveston, nor the

Spencer

Spencers his wicked Favourites, had so far debauched him, as to make him disloyal to his Queen; but she thinking it not safe to leave him a part whereby he might recover the whole, it occasioned his miserably end. Glocestershire hath 30 Hundreds, 29 Market Towns, 208 Churches, is in the Diocess of Glocester, and Elects 8 Parliament Men, and gives the Title of Duke to William Son to the P. of Denmark, as Berkly Castle that of E. to G. Lord Berkly.

HANTSHIRE hath *Berkshire* on the North, Surrey and Sussex East; the Sea South; Dorset and Wiltshire West; from North to South it is 54 miles, and from East to West 30. It is Fruitful in Corn, & Pasture, and hath all advantages of the Sea, with Wools, Cloths and Iron; Winchester City flourished in the time of the Romans, and is now indifferently peopled; it is about a mile and half within the Walls, hath 6 Gates, magnificent Churches, and is a *Bishops* See. Dr. Heylin says the Order of Knights of the round Table, was instituted by Arthur King of *Britain*, one of the Worlds 9 Worthies: It consisted of 150 Knights, the names of the Principal were Sir Lancelot, Sir Triftram, Sir Lamarock, Sir Gawin, &c. all placed at one round Table to avoid quarels about Priority, and that the round Table in the great Hall of VVinchester is falsly called Arthurs, it being not of sufficient Antiquity, nor containing but 24 Seats. In 959 Edgar the Saxon King hearing the Daughter of a VVestern Duke praised for her beauty, was so inflamed that he made a Journey into those parts, and coming to Andover commanded the Virgin to be brought to his *Bed*, the Mother under of her Daughters honour, brought her Maid in the dark to the King; In the morning this late Maid made haste to rise; The King loth to part with his supposed fair Lady, asked why she made such haste, who told him, she had a deal of work to do, and that her Lady would be angry if she did not rise and dispatch it; *But* being kept longer than her time, she u

on her Knees beſeeched him to free her from her angry Miſtreſs; alledging, That ſhe who had been imbraced by the King, ought not to ſerve any other. He perceiving the deceit, reproved the Lady, and turned it into a Jeſt; but the Girle pleaſed him ſo well, that he made her his Concubine, whereby ſhe ruled over them who lately commanded her, and loved her entirely, keeping to her alone till he was married to the fair Elfrida; He debauched a Nun named VVolfchild, on whom he begat Edith, after counted a Saint. He did the like with Ethelfleda, D. Ordmars *Daughter*, who for her beauty was called The VVhite, on whom he begat his Eldeſt *Son* Edward; for which ſeven years pennace was enjoyned him by St. Dunſtan. This Edw. ſucceeded him at 12 Years old, in whoſe Reign was a miſerable *Famine* and Murrain of Cattle, and a fearful Comet appeared, all thought to be ſigns of Divine Diſpleaſure, for the wrong done to the Married Clergy, who were turned out of their Livings only for having VVives according to the Law of God. The unmarried Prieſts ſaid, That Chriſt reſpected neither the Perſon nor the place, but had only regard to thoſe that took up the Croſs of Pennance and followed him; But they little underſtood the incumbrance of marrying, elſe they would have felt the condition of married men was more truly taking up the Croſs, and enduring Pennance, than their careleſs ſingle Life. The Churchmen being divided the Nobles and others took part of either ſide, and both raiſed Forces in their own defence; the Fire was blown from a Spark to a flame, but by mediation Arms were laid aſide, and the cauſe was referred to a Council at Wincheſter, where after long debate, when it was like to go againſt the unmarried Monks, it was determined by a Rood or Image of a Man, that ſtood againſt the Wall, by the perſuaſion of the great Oracle St. Dunſtan, who bid them pray devoutly, and give diligent ear for an anſwer; the Idol being as good natured, as they were devout, was eaſily perſuaded to

give them this advice, 'God forbid it should be so
'God forbid it should be so, you have judged well
'once, and to change that again is not good: This was
Authority sufficient to suppress the married Priests, who
now with their Wives went down the Wind: yet they
made another attempt, for persuading the People that
was but a trick of the Monks, who placed a Man be-
hind the Wall, that with a Trunk spoke through the
mouth of the Rood, they desired the cause might be
heard once more; this at last was appointed at Cler-
in Wiltshire, whither the Prelates, Nobles, Gentle-
men and Commons came; the Council being sat, and
the Controversie growing hot, either by the weakness
of the Foundation, or weight of the People, the
Chamber where they sat fell down, and the multitude
with it, many were hurt, and some killed; only A.
Dunstan escaped, for the Post whereon his Chair was
set stood firm, which the Monks said was a Miracle,
being their mouth against the married Priests, who
cause fell with this fall, and the Peoples affections be-
drawn from them, they had liberty now to accompany
with their Wives without Cure, though not without
Care; And all this happened by the preservation of
Dunstan upon the Post; which yet is not so strait
since the Monks report, that the beam of his House be-
ing once sunk out of its place, and the whole build-
like to fall and knock him on the Head, he made
return into the place only by making the sign of
Cross thereon with his Fingers; so powerful was
in such wooden Miracles; yea his very Harp
miracles, as when of it self it sung a Hymn melo-
and the Virgin Mary is said to have come to so
with her songs, and Angels use to sing familiarly
him; he whipt Devils that came to him in the
of Dogs, Foxes, and Bears; but his greatest ex-
was, when the Devil knowing he was unmar-
came to tempt him in the shape of a handsome
Wench, for the Saint got her by the Nose with a
of hot burning Pincers, and thereby spoiled a
Face, making her roar dreadfully; Thus these so-

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Monks deluded the People with ridiculous stories, which rather disgraced than honoured those whom they designed to magnifie.

Southampton is a Town populous and rich, from which the County derives its name: The famous King Canutus flatterers perswaded him he was greater than Alexander, Cæsar or Cyrus, and had more than humane power; to convince these fawning Courtiers, being at Southampton, he commanded his Chair of State to be set on the shore when the Sea began to flow, and sitting down in the presence of his Attendants he spake thus, 'Thou Sea art part of my dominion, and 'the ground whereon I sit is mine, neither was there 'ever any that durst disobey my command, or breaking it escaped unpunished, I charge thee therefore 'that thou presume not to come upon my Land, nor 'wet these Royal Robes of thy Lord that are about me. The Sea not heeding his threats, but keeping its usual course, first wet his Skirts and then his Thighs, who rising up thus spake in the hearing of them all; 'Let 'all the worlds Inhabitants know that vain and weak is 'the power of their Kings, and that none is worthy of 'the name of King, but he that keeps both Heaven, 'Earth, and Sea in obedience, and bindeth them in 'an everlasting Law of Subjection. After this he would never suffer the Crown to be set upon his head; but crowned therewith the Picture of our Saviour on the Cross at Winchester. This King Reigned 19 years in glory, died at Shaftsbury and was buried in the old Monastry at Winchester, to which he gave many rich Jewels, one was a Cross said to be worth all the Revenues of England in one year; this Church being new built, his bones with other Saxon Kings were taken up, and preserved in gilt Coffers in the Quire thereof.

In 1053 K. Edward the Confessor dispossest his Mother Q. Emma of all her Wittie, because after his Fathers death she married K. Canutus, and seemed to favour her Children by him more than the former, and committed her to the Abby of Warwell; yea he so far

Lord When shall I be cleered.

far hearkned to an aſperſion of her unchaſtity with Alwin B. of Wincheſter, that to clear her ſelf ſhe was fain to paſs the Tryal of Fire Ordeal, in this manner, Nine plowſhares red hot were laid in unequal diſtance, which ſhe muſt paſs over barefoot and blindfold, and if unhurt, ſhe was judged innocent; this terrible Tryal ſhe paſſed without damage, to the aſtoniſhment of all, uſing this ſpeech to her Leaders, O Lord when ſhall I come to the place of my purgation? but havin her eyes uncovered, and ſeeing her ſelf eſcaped, ſhe fell on her knees, and with Tears gave thanks to her Deliverer, whereby ſhe recovered her honour, and in memory thereof gave 9 Mannors to the Minſter of Wincheſter, being the number of Plowſhares; this King was as unkind to his Wife, as to his Mother, for having married Editha the beautiful & virtuous Daughter of Earl Godwin, becauſe he hated the Father, he would ſhew no kindneſs to the Daughter, converſing with her as his Wife only at board, but not at bed, or no otherwiſe than David with Abiſhag, and yet was content to hear her accuſed of Incontinency, whereof if ſhe were guilty, he could not be innocent, ſo that the vertues for which after his death he was reputed a Saint, do not eaſily appear; it ſeems he was chaſt but not without injury to his Wife; Pious but not without ungrateſulneſs to his Mother; juſt in his preſent Government, but not without neglect of Poſterity, for through his want of Providence he left the Crown ſo doubtful, that after his deceaſe it was tranſlated out of Engliſh into French, and the Kingdom made ſervile to a Forreign Nation. In 1184. A Prieſt at Andover, praying before the Altar was ſlain with Thunder; likewiſe one Clark and his Brother were burnt to death with Lightning; and a ſhower of blood rained in the Iſle of Wight two hours together. In 1250. K. H. 3. whoſe nature ſeemed violent in every thing, deſigning to advance his half Brother Ethelmare to the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, he was not ſatisfied in ſending a ſtrict command to the Monks to chuſe

him, but goes to Winchester in Person, and the Clergy being met, he gets up into the Pulpit, and Preaches a Sermon on this Text; 'Justice and Peace have kissed 'each other; from whence he raised this Doctrine, 'That whereas the rigor of Judgement and Justice be-'longed to him and other Kings, who were to Rule 'the Nations, so, quiet, peace, and tranquility belong-'ed to the Clergy, and this day, saith he, I hope they 'will both kiss each other, for I doubt not but both 'for your own good, and my desire, you will chuse 'my Brother Bishop this day, with other words to that purpose, whereby the Monks perceiving his earnestness elected Ethelmare; but being no Priest, they did it with this reservation, If the Pope did allow thereof; but the Pope resolving to make his advantage as well as the King, exacted 500 Marks for his Confirmation, which made Mat. Paris a Monk utter this Lamentation, 'O Pope the chief of Bishops, why 'dost thou thus suffer the Christian World to be defi-'led; worthily, worthily, art thou driven out of thine 'own City, and See; and like a Runagado, and ano-'ther Cain, art inforced to wander up and down; O 'thou God of just vengeance, when wilt thou draw 'forth thy Sword, and imbrue it in the blood of such 'wretched Oppressors? The Pope was then fled from Rome, for fear of the Emp. of Germany, and tho' he would neither reform these grand abuses in himself nor others, yet Rob. Grosthead, the stout and learned Bishop of Lincoln, resolved to reform the Monks and Fryers; but they appealing to the Pope, the Bishop plainly told him, 'That all Offenders escaped 'punishment, because his heart was so open, and ready 'to receive Bribes from them; The Pope dismist him with reproachful words: He was then at Lyons, where a while after the Council breaking up, Cardinal Hugo Preached a Farewel Sermon to the Citizens, and among other benefits which they had reaped by the Popes residence in their City, reckoned up this for a principal one, 'That whereas at their coming to Town

there

'there were but three or four Bawdy Houſes in Lyons, 'now at their departure they left but one, but indeed 'that reached from one end of the City to the other; ſo that France had ſome part of the Popes Bleſſings as well as England. But the People had no good opinion of the proceedings of K. Henry againſt the Lords and the Church, and not only Men but Women reprehended him for the ſame; for Iſabel Widow to the E. of Arundel, a young Lady, having received a repulſe in a matter which ſhe alledged was hers in Equity, preſumed to ſpeak thus to his face; 'O my Lord 'King why do you turn away from Juſtice? we can- 'not now obtain right in your Court, you are placed as a 'Middle perſon between God and us, but you neither 'govern us nor your ſelf, neither are you free from vex 'the Church divers ways, nor by ſeveral appeals as to 'afflict the Nobles of the Kingdom. The King being fired at this free diſcourſe, looking on her with a ſcornful countenance, ſpake thus with a loud voice, 'O my 'Lady Counteſs, what have the Lords of England given 'you a Charter, and hired you to be their Advocate 'and Orator, becauſe they know you have your 'Tongue at will? No my Lord ſaid the Counteſs, 'They have made me no Charter, but the Charter 'which your Father made, and which your ſelf con- 'firmed, ſwearing to keep the ſame inviolably, and 'often exacting mony upon promiſe that the Liber- 'ties therein ſhould be faithfully obſerved, which yet 'you have not kept, but have broken without regard 'to Honour or Conſcience, therefore you are found 'to be a manifeſt violater of your Faith and Oath; for 'where are now the Liberties of England ſo often 'fairly ingroſſed in Writing, ſo often granted, ſo of- 'ten bought and paid for? I therefore a Woman 'and all the Loyal People of the Land, appeal againſt 'you to the Tribunal of the dreadful Judge, and Hea- 'ven and Earth ſhall bear us Witneſs that we are uſed 'unjuſtly, and God the Lord of Revenges right us. The King abaſhed at theſe words, aſked if ſhe did no

look to obtain her suit upon favour, since she was his Kinswoman; she replyed, that seeing he denied what the Law gave, how could she hope to obtain her suit by favour? 'Therefore, said she, I do appeal to the 'presence of Christ against those also of your Counsel- 'lors, who bewitch and dull your judgement, and draw 'you out of the path of Truth, gaping only after their 'own advantage. But the King remained uncorrigible, and the Lady lost her charges, hopes and Travel. In 1255 *K.* Hen. 3. kept his Christmas at Winchester, where new grievances arose; the Merchants of Gascoign having their Wines taken from them by his Officers without satisfaction, complain to the Prince, he to his Father, who being told their clamour was unjust, as relying on the Princes favour, he falls into a rage with the Prince, saying, See now, my Blood and my own Bowels oppose me: The Princes Servants likewise relying on their Master, commit many outrages, neither was the Prince free, for it is said, he caused the Ears of a young man to be cut off, and his Eyes to be pluckt out as he travelled, which occasioned great disturbances. In this Kings Reign a child was born in the Isle of Wight, who at 18 years old was scarce 3 foot high, whom the Queen carried about with her as a Monster in Nature. In *K* Edward 3. time, Southampton was fired by the French, under the K. of Sicily's Son, a Countryman encountred, and knocked him down with his Club; the Prince cried out, Rancon, Rancon, (that is, he would pay him a Ransom) but he neither understanding his Language, nor the Law of Arms, laid on more severely, saying, I know thee to be a Francon, (or French man) thou shalt die, and so killed him.

In 1554 the Conditions of the Marriage between Q. Mary and K. Philip of Spain were agreed to in Parliament upon these Articles. 1. That K. Philip should admit of no Stranger in Office but only Natives. 2. That he should alter nothing of the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. 3. That he should not carry the Q. out of the Realm without her own consent, nor any

'of her Children without consent of the Council. '4 That if he out lived the Queen he should challenge 'no Right in the Kingdom, but it should descend 'to the next Heir. 5. That he should carry none of 'the Crown Jewels out of the Kingdom, nor any Ships 'or Ordnance. Lastly, That neither directly nor in-'directly, he should entangle England in the Wars 'between Spain and France. It was also proposed in Parliament, that the Supremacy of the Pope should be restored, which was assented to with difficulty; for the six years Reign of K. Edward 6. had spread a Plantation of the Protestant Religion in the hearts of many. The Marriage thus agreed, several Lords and Gentlemen were sent to fetch over the Prince from Spain, who arrived at Southampton, July 20. 1554. and was met by the Queen at Winchester, where they were married, the disparity of Years in Princes being not much regarded, though he were but 27, and she 38 years old: The Emperors Ambassador declared that in consideration of the Marriage, the Emperour had given to K. Philip his Son the Kingdoms of Naples and Jerusalem, and Garter King at Arms, in the Church in the presence of the King, Queen, and Nobles, both of Spain and England, proclaimed the Title and Stile of these two *Princes*; 'Philip and Mary, by the Grace 'of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes 'of Spain and Sicily; Archdukes of Austria, Dukes 'of Millain, Burgundy and Brabant; Counts of Hab-'spurg, Flanders and Tyrol. In 1608. at Christs Church one J. Mitchel a Carpenter, lying in Bed with his Wife, and a young Child, was himself and Child both burnt to death with Lightning, no fire appearing outwardly upon him, and yet he lay burning about three days, till quite consumed to ashes. In 1619 one Bernard Calvert of Andover rid from St. Georges Church in Southwark to Dover, thence passed to Calice, & returned back to St Georges Church the same day, setting out 3 in the Morning, and returning to it at 8 at night fresh and lusty.

Portsmouth is a convenient Port; the Isle of Wight belongs to this County, hath 39 Hundreds, 253 Parishes, and is in the Diocess of VVinchester: It elects 26 Parliament Men; Southampton gives the Title of D. to C. Fitz-Roy, Portsmouth that of Dutchess to a French Lady.

HARTFORDSHIRE so called from the chief Town, as Hartford is from the Ford of Harts; a Hart Couchant in the VVaters being the Arms; It hath Essex on the East, Middlesex South, Buckinghamshire VVest, Bedford and Cambridgeshire North; It is rich in Corn, Meadows, Groves and Rivers, and indeed the Garden of England for delight, its usually said, That such as buy a House in Hartfordshire, pay two years purchase for the Air; no County in England can shew so many good Towns in so little compass; Their Teams of Horses are oft advanced from the Cart to the Coach, being kept in excellent equipage, much alike in colour and stature, fat and fair, such is their care in dressing, and feeding them; and to make an innocent digression, I could name the person, saith Dr. Fuller, who had his Servant before a Justice, for stealing his Oats and Barly; the Man brought his five Horses along with him, alledging, 'That if he were the Thief, 'these were the Receivers, and so escaped. The most famous Antiquity is Verolamium, now ruined, & the footsteps hardly seen, though in great account by the Romans, and one of their free Cities; It was plundered by Boadicia, that eternized Queen of the Iceni-ans, when 70000 Romans perished by her revenging Sword; The magnificence thereof for stately Architecture was discovered by the large arched Vaults found by K. Edgar, which were filled up by Eldred and Ademer, Abbots of St. Albans, being lurking holes of VVhores and Thieves; hear what our famous Spencer says of it.

I was that City which the Garland wore
Of Brittains pride delivered unto me
By Roman Victors; this I was of yore;
Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
And lie in mine own ashes as you see,

Verlam-

Verlam I was, what boots it that I was,
Since now I am but weeds and uſeleſs graſs ?

Another Engliſh Poet writes thus in the name of VVatling, one of the 4 Imperial Highways.

Thou ſaw'ſt when Verlam once her head aloft did (rear,
VVhich in her Cinders now lies ſadly buried here,
VVith Alabaſter, Tuch, and Porphyry adorn'd,
VVhen well near in her pride great Troynovant ſhe (ſcorn'd,

A nameleſs Author writes thus upon it.

Stay thy foot that paſſeſt by,
And a wonder here deſcry ;
Churches that interr'd the dead,
Here themſelves are buried.
Houſes where men ſlept and wak't,
Here in aſhes under rak't.
And (to the Poet to allude)
Here is Corn where once Troy ſtood ;
Or if you the Truth would have,
Here's a City in a Grave.
A wonder Reader, think it then,
That Cities thus ſhould die like men :
And yet a wonder think it none,
For many Cities thus are gone.

Out of the ruines of this City roſe the Town of St. Albans, remarkable for Alban the Martyr; for about 180 K. Lucius reigned in Britain, who hearing of the Miracles done by Chriſtians in divers places, ſent Letters to Eleutherius B. of Rome, deſiring to receive the Chriſtian Faith; the good Biſhop glad of his Requeſt, ſent him two Preachers, Fagatus and Damianus, by whoſe faithful endeavours, it pleaſed God, the King and many of his People were Converted and Baptized, and the Temples of Idols and other Monuments of Gentiliſm ſubverted; thus the true Religion encreaſed and Superſtition and Idolatry decreaſed, many Biſhops being ordained over the People, and all things ſettled in good order; after which this religious King ſent again to Eleutherius for the Roman Laws, by which he deſired to govern his People; Eleutherius

ſecuring

...wned answer, That the Roman and Imperial Laws might have their defects, but the Law of God could not; adviſing him to ſtudy the Scriptures, and out of them by the Council of his Realm to enact Laws for the Government of his Kingdom; For, ſaith he, 'You are Gods Vicar in your Kingdom, and it behoves you to unite your People in the Faith and 'Service of Jeſus Chriſt, and to maintain, rule, govern and defend them from all that would do 'them wrong, &c. The Chriſtian Faith thus received by the Brittains, flouriſhed 216 years till the coming of the Saxons; But the Romans continuing Heathens, raiſed much trouble againſt its Profeſſors, for Lucius dying without iſſue, and the Nobles diſagreeing about a Succeſſor, the Romans ſtepping in, took the Crown into their hands, whence great miſery enſued to the Kingdom; for ſometimes, Idolatrous Romans Reigned, and then the Chriſtian Brittains, according to the Fortune of War; The firſt remarkable Perſecution was under Diocleſian and Maximin, which raged ſo extreamly, that in Britany, and other places 17000 Martyrs ſuffered for the name of Chriſt; In this perſecution a famous Preacher called Amphibolus being ſearched for to be Impriſoned, he to eſcape the fury of his Perſecutors, hid himſelf in the Houſe of Alban a Citizen of Verulam, who was at that time a Heathen, but obſerving Amphibolus to continue day and night in watching and Prayer, he began to hearken to the divine Inſtructions of this good man, & forſaking Idolatry became a ſincere Chriſtian; The Enemy hearing this Miniſter was in his Houſe, Souldiers were ordered to ſearch for him, which Alban having notice of it, put on the clothes of Amphibolus, and offered himſelf to them who bound and carried him before the Judge at that time ſacrificing to his Idols; He perceiving the buſineſs, ſaid, 'Since thou hadſt rather convey away the Rebel and Traytor to our Gods, than deliver him up to undergo due puniſhment for his blaſpheming our Deities, look what Torments he

ſhould

'ſhould have ſuffered if he had been taken. the ſame 'ſhalt thou endure if thou refuſe to practice the 'Rights of our Religion; Alban regardleſs of theſe threats, with Divine Fortitude, boldly told the Judge, 'That he would not obey his Commandment, Then 'ſaid the Judge, Of what Houſe and Stock art thou? 'Alban anſwered, It is no matter of what ſtock I am, 'but if thou deſireſt to know my Religion, be it known 'to thee that I am a Chriſtian, and employ my ſelf in 'the exerciſe of their holy Religion; the Judge de-'manded his name; my Parents, ſaid he, named me 'Alban, and I Honour and Worſhip the true and living 'God who made all things of nothing. The Judge 'inraged ſaid, If thou deſireſt to prolong thy life, 'come and Sacrifice to our Gods; Alban anſwered, 'The Sacrifice you offer to the Devil profits you no-'thing, but rather purchaſeth for you eternal pains in 'Hell fire: The Judge ſtill more incenſed command-ed the Tormentors to beat him, thinking ſtripes might prevail more than words; yet Alban continued not only patient, but joyful in the midſt of his Torments, the Judge perceiving nothing would move him, com-manded him to be beheaded, the Executioner obſer-ving his fervent Faith and Prayers, fell at his Feet, throwing away the Sword, deſiring rather to die for him or with him than to do Execution upon him, and ſo was made a Martyr for that Faith of which he was before a Perſecutor; the other Officers trembled at this ſtrange Providence, but at laſt one of them took up the Sword, and cut off the Martyr Albans head. In this Town K. Offa built a ſtately Monaſtry upon this occaſion; In 793 Offa the 11th. King of the Mer-cians married Queenrid, Kinſwoman to the French K. Charles the great, who for ſome Offence was ba-niſhed his Realm, being put into a Boat without Sail or Tackle, and arriving on the Coaſts of England was relieved by Offa then a young Nobleman, of whom he became ſo in love, that againſt the Will of his Parents he married her. She being proud, cruel, and ambitious

as appears by the sequel; For Ethelbert K. of the East Angles a Religious Prince coming to the Court of K. Offa, to desire his Daughter in Marriage, with a Train suitable to his Quality; Queenrid envious of his Grandeur persuaded her Husband, that he had some treacherous design; so he with his Council contrived his destruction, by causing him to fall into a deep Pit under his Chair of State, and then being alone, one Gimbert bound him, and struck off his head which he presented to the King and Queen: Thus was this Innocent Prince Murdered, but divine Vengeance followed the Actors; for the Queen died in three months being so tormented in her sickness, that she bit her tongue in pieces; which had been the instrument of this barbarity; and Offa being convinced of the Kings innocence, and the heinousness of the Fact, gave the 10th. part of his Goods to the Church, and built the Abby of St. Albans, and other Monasteries, and went in Pennance to Rome, where he gave to the Church of St. Peter, a Penny from every House in his Dominions, after called Romeshor, or Peter-Pence, and at last was transformed from a K. to a Monk: Thus the Almighty punished not only them, but the whole Land, for this horrid murder in being made the Popes Vassals, for the Clergy seldom parting with any thing they get, the English were forced to pay this unjust Tax many Hundred Years after: the King and his Son also died within a year whereby that Kingdom was translated from the Mercians to the West Saxons.

In the Reign of K. Henry 3. the Abbot of St. Albans bid his Servant fetch him a Mans Wife in the Town, with whom he pretended earnest business; the Servant brought her, and the Abbot told her, that her cloaths were mean, but if she would be ruled by him she should wear as good cloaths as any woman in the Parish: and begin to be brisk upon her; and finding persuasions would not prevail, endevoured to force her, but all in vain, so he kept her several days prisoner in his Chamber; her Husband having notice fetches her home;

and

and tells his Neighbours he will ſue the Abbot for Impriſoning his Wife; which he hearing, proſecuted the poor man in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for deſamation, and ſo frighted him from proceeding. Sir T. Moore (though a virulent Papiſt) reports a like ſtory, That a poor man found a Prieſt over-familiar with his Wife, and becauſe he told it abroad, and had no Witneſſes to prove it, the Prieſt ſued him in the Biſhops Court, and the poor man under pain of excommunication was enjoyned to ſtand up in the Church next Sunday and ſay, Mouth thou lieſt; ſo having repeated what he had reported of the Prieſt, he put his hand to his Mouth, and ſaid, Mouth thou lieſt, and then laying his hands on his Eyes, he ſaid, But Eyes by the Maſs, ye lie not a whit. K. Henry 7. made an Act to puniſh the incontinency of Prieſts, and Petrarch an Archdeacon thus Anatomizes the Roman Clergy, diſcovering the chaſtity of Popiſh Batchelors.

Here Venus with her wanton toys
Is honour'd with baſe Bawds and Boys,
VVhoredom, Adultery and Inceſt
Are honoured here among the beſt,
And counted but for ſports and plays
Even with the Prelates of theſe days.
The Wife is raviſht from her Spouſe,
And to the Sons of th' Church ſhe bows.
The poor good man muſt leave the Town,
Such Ordinances are ſet down,
And when her Belly riſeth high
By Clergy men who with her lie,
The Huſband muſt not dare complain,
But takes his Wife with Child again.

In the Reign of Hen. 6. 1454. the Duke of York raiſed a great Army, of which the K. having notice, got his Forces together, and marched to St. Albans; The Duke and his Adherents deſired the K. to deliver ſuch perſons whom they would name, that they might be deſervedly puniſhed: The K. reſolutely anſwers, 'That the Duke and his Accomplices were Traytors, and

'that rather than he would deliver up any Lord then 'attending him, he himself would that day live and dye 'in their defence: The Duke and Yorkists fell immediately upon the Kings party, and the E. of Warwick breaking through a Garden, a sharp fight is begun, which ended with great loss on the Kings side; the Dukes of Somerset, Buckingham and his Son; the Earls of Northumberland, Stafford, and the L. Clifford being slain, with above 5000 Souldiers; The K. himself unguarded is left in a poor thatcht house, whither he retired from the danger of the Arrows; The Duke of York having notice goes with the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, who upon their knees humbly Petition him for pardon of what is past, for since the Duke of Somerset, the common Enemy is slain, they had what they aimed at; The King throughly affrighted replied, 'Let there be no more killing, and I will 'do what you will have me: After this a Parliament was called, wherein the D. of York was made Protector of the Kings Person and the Realm, though the K. were 35 years old. In this Battle of St. Albans the K. himself was shot in the Neck with an Arrow; In 1461 another Battle was fought there between the E. of March, Son to the Duke of York, and K. Hen. the 6. his Queen; for the D. being slain at Wakefield, his Son Edward, E. of March, getting his Forces together, beat the Queens Army at Mortimers Cross; before which Battle it is said, the Sun appeared to the Earl of March like three Suns, and suddenly joyned together in one, for which he gave the Sun in its full brightness for his Arms; the Q. encouraged by the death of the D. of York, raised some Northern Souldiers, and coming to St. Albans, the Duke of Norfolk, and the E. of Warwick, with the Forces of the Earl of March (K. Hen. being Prisoner among them) encountred them, where after a stout resistance, the Queens Army routed the other, of which about 2000 were slain; and the King, Queen, and the Prince their Son met joyfully together, though their joy continued not

not long, King Henry being depoſed ſoon after, and Edw. 4. proclaimed King, by the aſſiſtance of the Citizens of London, their Wives being inamoured with the beautiful E. of March. Near Fiſhpoolſtreet in St. Albans, certain Anchors were lately digged up, which is ſtrange, and worth inquiry into. There is a Brook near St. Albans called Wenmere, or Womere, which never breaks out but it foretels ſcarcity, or danger to enſue, as the Vulgar believe. At Aſhwel riſe ſo many Springs together, that they preſently drive a Mile, and become a River. Sir Hen. Cary Kinſman to Q. Eliz. was made Barron of Hunſdon, a valiant man, and a lover of men of their Hands, cholerick, but not malicious; Mr. Cole once meeting him, this Lord on ſome former grudge gave him a Box on the Ear, Cole returned him three or four for it, upon which the Lords Servants ſwarmed about Cole with their drawn Swords; 'You Rogues, ſaid the Lord, cannot I and 'my Neighbour change a blow or two but you muſt 'interpoſe: Thus the quarrel was begun and ended the ſame minute. This Lord ſuppreſſed a Northern Commotion, for which a Letter of Thanks was returned him by the Queen, the firſt part written by the Secretary of State, but the Poſtcript all of her own hand, as followeth,

'I doubt much, my Harry, whether the Victory 'given me more joyed me, or that you were by God 'appointed the Inſtrument of my Glory, I aſſure you 'for my Countries good the firſt might ſuffice, 'but for my hearts contentation the ſecond more 'pleaſeth; it likes me not a little, that with a good 'Teſtimony of your Faith, there is ſeen a ſtout cou-'rage of your mind, that more truſted to the goodneſs 'of your quarrel, than to the weakneſs of your number; 'Well I can ſay no more, Beatus eſt ille ſervus quem cum 'Dominus venerit, inveniet facientem ſua Mandata: Hap-'py is that Servant whom when his Lord cometh he 'ſhall find doing his Commands; And that you may 'not think you have done nothing for your profit,

(though

'(though you have done much for your Honour) I intend to make this Journey somewhat to increase your livelihood, that you may not say to your self, 'Perditur quod factum est ingrato; what is done for an ingrateful person is lost. Your loving Kinswoman, Elizabeth Regina.

Three times was this Lord in Election to be Earl of Wiltshire, but some accident still hindred it, when he lay on his Death bed the Queen visited him, causing his Patent for that Earldom to be drawn, his Robes to be made, and both to be laid upon his Bed: But this Lord, who could never dissemble sickness nor well, said, 'Madam, seeing you did not count me worthy of this 'Honour while I was living, I count my self unworthy 'of it now I am dying. He dyed in 1596. This County hath 8 Hundreds, 18 Market Towns. 120 Parishes, and is in the Dioceses of London, Chichester, and Lincoln; It elects 6 Parliament men; St. Albans gives the Title of Duke to Ch. Beauclair.

HEREFORDSHIRE hath Worcester and Shropshire North; Glocestershire East; Monmouthshire South; and Brecknock and Radnorshire West; the Air is healthy, as appears by the Inhabitants many aged People, which in other Countries are confined to their Beds and Chimney corners, are here found in the Fields, both able and willing to work. Serjeant Hoskin entertained K. James 1. in this County, and provided ten aged People to dance the Morris before him, all of them making up more than a Thousand years; what was wanting in one being supplied in the age of another. This County excells in Wood, Wheat, Wool, Water and excellent Apples, of which the best Sider is made. In a little Fortrain called Bonewell, nigh Richards Castle the Water is full of the Bones of Fishes, or Frogs, being so small as hardly to be distinguished: and can never be emptied of them, but as some are drawn out others succeed. Marcley Hill is in the East part of this County; and Feb. 1571. the Earth began to open at 6 in the Even-

nd this Hill with a Rock under it, made at first a nighty bellowing noise, and then lifted up it self a eat height, and began to travel, carrying along the Trees which grew upon it, the Sheepfolds and Flocks of Sheep abiding thereon. In the place whence it moved, as a gaping distance 40 Foot wide, and 80 Ells long. Passing along it overthrew a Chappel, removed an ewe-tree in the Church-yard from West to East, thrust before it Highways, Houses, and Trees; made tilled Ground pasture, and turned pasture into tillage: having walked from Sunday Evening till Monday noon, it stood still and moved no more, mounting to a Hill twelve Fathoms high. In the Reign of Will. the Conquerer, Walter *B.* of Hereford attempted the Chastity of a Semstress, whom out of Pretence of working for him he brought into his Chamber; but she refusing, wounded him in the Belly with her Scissars, whereof he died. In 1233. before the Wars between K. H. 3. and his Barons, appeared at Hereford 5 Suns at once, and a circle of a Chrystal colour two Foot in Breadth, as it were compassing all England. In the Reign of K. Hen. 4. Owen Glendour being by the Welch made their King, got together a considerable number, brake into Herefordshire making Spoil of the Country, none opposing them but the L. Edmund Mortimore, who was in his Castle of Wigmore. He assembling the Country, and joyning Battle was overthrown by them, taken Prisoner, fettered and cast into a Dungeon; from whence K. Henry would not be perswaded to deliver him, rather wishing him and his two Sisters in Heaven, they being all three Competitors for the Crown with him. But if Glendour had known how to use this Victory, he might have gone far in freeing the Welch from the English Yoke, but having killed 1000 English he thought it enough for that time, and retired; The inhumanity of the Welch Women was memorable, who fell upon the dead Carkases of the English, and cutting off their Privy Members, and Noses, the first they thrust into their Mouths, and the other between their

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The Queen wavered in her ſelf; one while for former Kindneſſes, ſhe would not, and then again ſhe would have him die, for his ſtubborneſs in not aſking her Mercy, and openly ſaying, 'That he could not 'live, but ſhe muſt periſh: So ſhe gave order for his death in the Tower, where he ſpake to this purpoſe, 'My Lords and Chriſtian Brethren, who are preſent 'witneſſes of my juſt puniſhment; I confeſs to Gods 'glory my ſelf a moſt wretched ſinner, and that my 'ſins in number exceed the Hairs of my head; that 'good which I would have done, I did not; and the 'evil which I would not, that did I; for all which I 'beſeech my Saviour Chriſt to be a Mediator; but 'eſpecially for this my laſt crying ſin: I beſeech God, Her 'Majeſty, and the State to forgive me, and bleſs her 'with a good and proſperous Reign, with a wiſe 'and underſtanding Heart, to bleſs the Nobles 'and Miniſters of the Church and State. I like wiſe be'ſeech you and the world to have a charitable opinion 'of me for my intention toward her Majeſty, whoſe death I proteſt I never intended, nor any violence toward her perſon; I think God I never was an Atheiſt in not believing the Scriptures; nor a Papiſt [illegible] truſt in my own merits, but am aſſured to be ſaved [illegible] the merits and mercies of Jeſus Chriſt my Saviour; [illegible] Faith I was brought up in, and herein I am [illegible] ready to die, beſeeching you all to joyn your Souls with me in prayer, that my Soul may be lifted [illegible] Faith above all earthly things; and laſtly I de-

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'fire forgiveneſs of all the world; even as freely as from 'my heart I forgave all the world; and then kneeling 'down, ſaid, I have been divers times in places of 'danger, where death was neither ſo preſent nor ſo 'certain, and yet even then I felt the weakneſs of my 'fleſh, and therefore now in this laſt and great conflict 'I deſire the aſſiſtance of Gods Holy Spirit; and ſo, 'ſaith Mr. Speed, with a moſt Heavenly Prayer, as if his Soul had been there already, with three ſtrokes his head was cut off, for which the Executioner was in danger of his Life, if he had not been ſecured by the *Sheriff*. Of this great *Favourite* Dr. Fuller concludes, 'That his failings were neither ſo foul nor ſo many, but 'that the Character of a right worthy man juſtly be-'longs to his memory. It is ſaid Walter E. of Eſſex, his Father, waſted with grief, fell into a Dyſentery whereof he dyed, requeſting ſuch as ſtood by him to admoniſh his *Son*, then ſcarce ten years old, always to ſet before him the 36th year of his life, as the ut-moſt he ſhould attain to, which neither he nor his Fa-ther had exceeded, and himſelf never reached to, be-ing but 34 years old, ſo that his dying Father ſeemed to admoniſh him by Divine Inſpiration. Hereford City is ſeated amongſt pleaſant Meadows and Corn-fields; Lemſter is famous for Wool, which they call Lemſter Ore; of which Mr. Drayton thus writes.

Where lies the man ſo dull, on Brittains fartheſt ſhore,
To whom did never ſound the name of Lemſter Ore?
That with Silk-worms Web for ſmallneſs may compare.
Wherein the Winder ſhews his workmanſhip ſo rare:
So doth this Fleece excel all others in the Land,
Being neatly bottom'd up by Natures careful hand.

This County hath 11 Hundreds, 8 Market Towns, 176 Pariſhes, and is in the Dioceſs of Hereford. Out of it are elected 8 Parliament Men; and gives the Title of Viſcount to H. Devereux.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE is ſurrounded with Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridgeſhires, hardly 20 miles outright; It is good for Corn and Tillage,

Village, and Cattle. Huntingtoun, called in their publick Seal Hunterſdune; The Hill or Down of Hunters, gives name to the Shire. Godmanchester is a great Town for Tillage; no place having more Ploughs, or ſtout Huſbandmen; they boaſt that formerly they received the Kings of England in their progreſs this way, with 180 Ploughs, in a ruſtical kind of Pomp, as a Gallant Shew. When K. James I. came into England, the Bayliffs of this Town preſented him with 70 Team of Horſes, all traced to new Ploughs, to ſhew their Huſbandry: The King demanding the reaſon, 'was told, It was their ancient Cuſtom, when any K' of England paſſed through their Town, ſo to preſent 'him. And that they held their Lands by that Te-'nure, being the Kings Tenants. The King was pleaſed, bidding them uſe well their Ploughs, and glad he was Landlord of ſo many good Huſbandmen in one Town. St. Ives is another Town, ſo named from Ivo, a Perſian Biſhop, who it's ſaid, about the year 600 travelled through England, Preaching the Goſpel; and dying in this place left his name to it. There are two little Springs at Ayleweſton, one freſh and the other Brackiſh; the latter is good for Scabs and Leproſie, and the other for dim ſights: The Lake of Wittlesmere, and other Meers near it in this Shire oft riſe tempeſtouſly in calm weather, and make Water-quakes, the ground near it being rotten and hollow, which occaſions vapours to break violently out of the Earth: The Natives about theſe Meers are healthy, and live long, but Strangers are ſubject to ſickneſs. In 1580 at Fenny-ſtanton one Agnes, Wife to William Linſey, was delivered of a Monſter with a black Face, Mouth and Eyes like a Lyon, which was both Male and Female. In 1584. at Spaldwick Mr. Dorrington, Gentleman Penſioner to Q. Eliz. had a Horſe died ſuddenly; being opened there was found in his Heart a Worm, which as it lay together in a kall reſembled a Toad, but being taken thence the length of it divided into 80 grains, which ſpread from the Body like the branches of a

Tree) was 17 Inches, having 4 Issues in the grains, whence dropped a red Water; the Body was 3 Inches and an half about, like a Mackrel; this prodigious Worm being killed and dried was shewed as a rarity. Hen. Holland D. of Exeter, and E. of Huntington, who married the Sister of K. Edward 4. was so miserable poor in Flanders, that Philip de Comines saith, he saw him running on Foot bare leg'd after the D. of Burgandy's Coach, begging for God's sake; whom the D. at that time did not know, though they had married two Sisters, but hearing who he was, allotted a small pension to maintain him, and not long after he was found dead upon the shore of Dover, stripped naked, but how he came by his death was never known. It is observed that the ancient Families of this County have been more outworn proportionably than in any other, few now remaining whose Sir-names were Eminent in the Reign of K. Henry 8. probably because this Shire being generally Abby Lands, after their dissolution, many new purchasers were planted therein; But,

Let's not repine that Men and Names too die,
Since Stone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lie.

This County hath 4 Hundreds, 6 Market-Towns, 69 Parishes, and is in the Diocess of Lincoln; out of it are elected 4 Parliament Men; It gives the Title of Earl to Theo. Hastings.

KENT in the Saxon Heptarchy was a Kingdom of it self. It hath the Thames on the North, the Sea East and South, Sussex and Surry West; from East to West it is 53 Miles, and from North to South 26. The upper part (they say) is healthy but not so wealthy; the middle part both healthy and wealthy; the lower wealthy but not healthy, being very moist: It is full of Meadows, Corn-fields, Apple-trees and Cherry Trees; the Trees are planted directly one against another by square, very pleasantly: It hath plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Grain; hath Villages and Towns thick and well peopled, safe Roads and Harbours for Ships with some Venison: Iron and Marble: The Air is foggy, by Vapo-

Vapours rising out of the Waters. This County hath two Cities and Bishop Seas, had formerly 27 Castles, with 4 of the Kings Houses; the Kentish people in Cæsars time were counted the civilest among the Britains, and had the priviledge to lead the Van in all Battles for their valour, and those of Cornwal, Devonshire, and Wiltshire the Rear: They esteem themselves the first Christians, since their King and people received the Christian Faith before other Saxons did in 596. Yea long before that, it is recorded Lucius the first Christian British King in this Island, built a Church at Dover, endowing it with the Toll of that Haven. They glory that they were never conquered, but compounded with the Norman Conqueror, so the Poet sings.

Stout Kent, this praise to thee doth of most right belong;
Thou never wast enslav'd, impatient wert of wrong;
Who when the Norman first with pride & horror swayd,
Threwst off the servile Yoke upon the English laid,
And with a Courage great most bravely didst restore
That Liberty so long enjoy'd by thee before,
Not suffering foreign laws should thy free customs bind,
And thereby shewdst thy self o'th' noble Saxon kind:
Of all the English Shires be thou firnam'd the free,
And foremost ever placed when they shall marshall'd (be

Mr. Selden writes thus, When Will. the Conqueror had got the day, he came to Dover Castle, the Lock and Key of the Kingdom, that he might subdue Kent, a strong and populous Province, & secure himself from the Invasion of Enemies; which when Stigand A.B. of Canterbury, and the Abbot of St. Aufins, who were the chief Lords and Governours of Kent understood, they assembled the Commons, and told them of the danger of their Country, the Miseries of their Neighbours, and Pride of the French, and that the English were born free, & the name of Villian or Bondmen not heard among them; but now slavery only attends us said they, if we submit to the insolency of our En-

mies; And offered to command, and die with them in defence of their Freedom and Country, whereby the People encouraged, concluded to meet at Swanſcomb, two Miles from Graveſend, where keeping private in the Woods, they waited the coming of *D.* William, with each a green Bough in his hand, to hide their number, and if occaſion were, to fall upon the Normans; next day the Duke came by Swanſcomb, and was amazed to ſee a Wood marching towards him, for being as he thought free from the Enemy, he was now beſet on all ſides with Trees, and knew not but all the other vaſt Woods about were of the ſame nature; neither had he leiſure to avoid the danger, for the Kentiſh men encloſing his Army, diſplaied their Banners, and throwing down their Branches, at the ſound of a Trumpet, prepare their Bows and Arrows ready for Fight; ſo that the Conqueror, who juſt before thought he had the whole Kingdom at Command, began now to deſpair of his own Life, of which Conſternation the two valiant Prelates taking advantage, preſented themſelves to the D. and thus addreſſed him: Moſt Noble Duke, Behold here the Commons of Kent are come forth to meet and receive you as their Soveraign in peace, upon condition they may for ever enjoy their Ancient Liberties, Freedoms, and Eſtates, which they received from their Forefathers; If theſe be denied, they are here ready to give you battle, being reſolved rather to die, than to part with our ancient Laws, or to live in ſlavery and bondage, the name and nature whereof as it hath been hitherto unknown to us, ſo we will rather every Man loſe his Life than endure it. The Conqueror loth to hazard all upon ſo nice a point, their demands being reaſonable, rather wiſely than willingly granted their deſires, and pledges on both ſides are given, Kent yielding the Caſtle of Dover to her new King William: among other Cuſtoms they retained one called Gavelkind, that is, Give all kin, whereby Lands are divided among the Male-Children, or if there be

no

no Sons, among the Daughters, by which every one is a Freeholder, and hath some part of his own to live upon: By virtue of this also they are at full age, and enter upon their Inheritance at 15 years old, and it is lawful for them to make it over to any, either by gift or sale, without the Lords consent; and the Son though his Parents be hanged for Felony, succeedeth in the Lands according to this Rhime,

The Father to the Bough,
And the Son to the Plough.

King William to secure Kent, placed a Constable in Dover Castle, and made him Lord of the Cinqueports, which are Hastings, Dover, Hith, Rumney and Sandwich, to which are joined Winchelsey and Rye, as principal Ports, and other small Towns as Members, which being bound to serve in the Wars by Sea, enjoy great Priviledges, being free from the payment of Subsidies, Wardship of their Children, and sued in no Court but within their own Towns; and of the Inhabitants there in, such as they call Barons, at the Coronation of Kings and Queens support the Canopies over them. and have a Table on the Kings right hand, and the Lord Warden who is always of the Nobility, hath the Authority of Chancellor and Admiral within his jurisdiction, in many cases with other Rights.

Canterbury City was famous in the time of the Romans; The Arch-bishop of Canterbury was called Totius Angliæ Primas, Primate of all England, the Arch-bishop of York only Primas Angliæ, Primate of England. He is the first Peer of the Realm, and hath precedency of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood or Officers of State; Anselm to recompence his service in opposing the Marriage of Priests, and the Kings investing of Bishops, had this accession of honour given him by Pope Urbane, That he and his Successors should have place at the Popes right foot in all General Councils, the Pope adding these words, We include him in our Orb, as Pope of another world. The Cathedral is as large as St. Pauls in London was; but twice

tween the body and the Quire hangs a Bell called Bell Harry, which Henry 8. brought out of France; there are four Spires like St. Sepulchers London; on each side of the great West Gate are 2 other Steeples, one called Dunstan, and the other Arnold Steeples, in each are a pleasant ring of Bells; there was in it a window for which the Spanish Ambassador offered Ten Thousand pound; being the History of Christ from his Nativity to his Passion, but it was battered to pieces; In the Quire Edward, called the Black Prince is buried in a Monument of Brass; underneath this Cathedral is a Congregation of French Protestants; the Dutch also have a Church in the Bishops Palace; there are many other Churches in the City & Suburbs. It is reported by the Monks that in 619. Canterbury being on fire it raged so extreamly, that the greatest part of the City was burnt down, the flames extending to the Bishops Hall, ace; Melitus the Arch bishop commanded himself to be carried and set against the fiercest flames, which were in the place of the Martyrdom of the four Saints, there being placed, though grievously tormented with the Gout, yet by his Prayers the wind suddenly turned, and the fire was quenched. In the Reign of K. Henry. 2. 1172. Tho. Becket A. *B.* of Canterbury, (who was Canonized by the Pope, though an Arch-Traitor to King and Country) being killed was obscurely buried, but his Body was taken up and laid in a sumptuous Shrine in the East end of the Cathedral by S. Langton his Successor; To this new Martyr People from all parts flocked in Pilgrimage, loading his Tomb with such large Offerings, that the Church abounded with Gold, Silver and pretious Stones; the chief was a rich Jewel offered by K. Lewis of France, who requested (and be sure was told he had obtained, having bought it so dear) That no Passenger between Dover and Whitesand should Perish by Shipwrack; there was such pressing to touch St. Thomas his Body, and kneeling at his Tomb, that the prints of their Devotion,

faith

ſaith Lambert, appear to this day in the Marble Stones, and every Pillar reſounded his Miracles, yea the Church dedicated to Chriſt, was forced to give place to the name of St. Thomas; his blood was almoſt matched in virtue with our Saviours, and his old ſhoe devoutly kiſſed by paſſengers; The Shrine was built about a mans height of Stone, and upward of Timber, within it was a cheſt of Iron, with the bones of T. Becket; and the piece cut out of his ſkull, the Timber was covered with Plates of Gold, imboſſed with Gold-wire, Images, Angels, Precious Stones, and large Orient Pearls, the ſpoil of which in K. Hen. 8ths time, in Gold and Jewels of ineſtimable value, filled two great Cheſts, one of which eight men could ſcarce carry; all ſeized for the Kings uſe, and his bones burnt to Aſhes, 1538. This Epitaph was compoſed in memory of him.

Tu per Thomæ ſanguinem quem pro te impendit,
Facnos (Chriſte) ſcandere quo Thomas aſcendit.
For the Blood of Thomas which he for thee did ſpend,
Grant us (O Chriſt) that we may climb where Thomas did aſcend.

The Pope writ to the Engliſh Clergy to make a Holliday for St. Thomas, as they expected pardon by his interceſſion to God for them. At Halbaldown was an Hoſpital erected by A.B. Lanfrank, wherein was reſerved an old ſhoe, ſaid to be worn by Becket, ſet in Copper and Chriſtal, and kiſſed by Paſſengers. In the Reign of Edward 3. was variance between the A. Biſhops of Canterbury and York, and the Londoners were curſed by the firſt, becauſe York carried his Croſs in that City, but the King ordered they ſhould both carry the Croſs in each others Province; yet in ſign of ſubjection, the A.B. of York ſhould ſend the Image of an Archbiſhop, or ſome other Jewel in Gold, to the value of 40 pounds to Canterbury, and offer it at Beckets Shrine; they report that lying in an old Houſe at Otford, and finding it want a Spring, he ſtruck his ſtaff into the dry ground from whence iſſued water, and is called to this day St.

tween the body and the Quire hangs a Bell called Bell Harry, which Henry 8. brought out of France; there are four *Spires* like St. Sepulchers London; on each ſide of the great Weſt Gate are 2 other Steeples, one called Dunſtan, and the other Arnold Steeples, in each are a pleaſant ring of Bells; there was in it a window for which the Spaniſh Ambaſſador offered Ten Thouſand pound; being the Hiſtory of Chriſt from his Nativity to his Paſſion, but it was battered to pieces; In the Quire Edward, called the Black Prince is buried in a Monument of Braſs; underneath this Cathedral is a Congregation of French Proteſtants; the Dutch alſo have a Church in the Biſhops Palace; there are many other Churches in the City & Suburbs. It is reported by the Monks that in 619. Canterbury being on fire it raged ſo extreamly, that the greateſt part of the City was burnt down, the flames extending to the Biſhops Palace; Melitus the Arch biſhop commanded himſelf to be carried and ſet againſt the fierceſt flames, which yet came in the place of the Martyrdom of the four Saints, where being placed, though grievouſly tormented with the Gout, yet by his Prayers the wind ſuddenly turned, and the fire was quenched. In the Reign of K. Henry. 2. 1172. Tho. Becket A. *B.* of Canterbury, (who was Canonized by the Pope, though an Arch-Traitor to King and Country) being killed was obſcurely buried, but his Body was taken up and laid in a ſumptuous Shrine in the Eaſt end of the Cathedral by S. Langton his Succeſſor; To this new Martyr People from all parts flocked in Pilgrimage, loading his Tomb with ſuch large Offerings, that the Church abounded with Gold, *Silver* and pretious Stones; the chief was a rich Jewel offered by K. Lewis of France, who requited (and be ſure was told he had obtained, having bought it ſo dear) That no Paſſenger between Dover and Whiteſand ſhould Periſh by Shipwrack; there was ſuch preſſing to touch St. Thomas his Body, and kneeling at his Tomb, that the prints of their Devotion,

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faith Lambert, appear to this day in the Marble Stones, and every Pillar resounded his Miracles, yea the Church dedicated to Christ, was forced to give place to the name of St. Thomas; his blood was almost matched in virtue with our Saviours, and his old shoe devoutly kissed by passengers; The Shrine was built about a mans height of Stone, and upward of Timber, within it was a chest of Iron, with the bones of T. Becket; and the piece cut out of his skull, the Timber was covered with Plates of Gold, imbossed with Gold-wire, Images, Angels, Precious Stones, and large Orient Pearls, the spoil of which in K. Hen. 8ths time, in Gold and Jewels of inestimable value, filled two great Chests, one of which eight men could scarce carry; all seized for the Kings use, and his bones burnt to Ashes, 1538. This Epitaph was composed in memory of him.

Tu pes Thomæ sanguinem quem pro te impendit.
Fac nos (Christe) scandere quo Thomas ascendit.
For the Blood of Thomas which he for thee did spend,
Grant us (O Christ) that we may climb where Thomas did ascend.

The Pope writ to the English Clergy to make a Holliday for St. Thomas, as they expected pardon by his intercession to God for them. At Halbaldown was an Hospital erected by A.B. Lanfrank, wherein was reserved an old shoe, said to be worn by Becket, set in Copper and Christal, and kissed by Passengers. In the Reign of Edward 3. was variance between the A. Bishops of Canterbury and York, and the Londoners were cursed by the first, because York carried his Cross in that City, but the King ordered they should both carry the Cross in each others Province; yet in sign of subjection, the A.B. of York should send the Image of an Archbishop, or some other Jewel in Gold, to the value of 40 pounds to Canterbury, and offer it at Beckets Shrine; they report that lying in an old House at Otford, and finding it want a Spring, he struck his staff into the dry ground from whence issued water, and is called to this day St.

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Thomas Well; and that a Nightingal diſturbing his Devotions, he commanded thence forth no bird of that kind ſhould dare ſing there; many other ridiculous miracles were invented by Popiſh Knaves, and believed by Popiſh Idiots. In 1386. VVill. Courtney A.B. of Canterbury, ſummoned his Tenants to anſwer an horrible Treſpaſs, as he called it, which was, That they brought *Straw* to litter his Horſes, not in Carts as formerly, but in Bags; for which wicked Offence, having confeſſed their fault, and asked forgiveneſs, he enjoyed them this Pennance, That going in proceſſion bare foot and bare leg'd, each ſhould carry on his Shoulder a Bag ſtuffed with Straw hanging out Whereupon theſe Rhimes were made:

This Bag full of *Straw* I bear on my Back,
Becauſe my Lords Horſe his Litter did lack;
If you be not the better to my Lord Graces Horſe,
You are like to go barefoot before the Croſs.

In the Reign of K. James 1. Dr. G. Abbot A.B. of Canterbury, hunting in a Park, and ſhooting at a Deer, his Arrow by miſchance killed a man; upon which it was debated, whether he were not become irregular, and to be deprived of his Archbiſhoprick, as having imbrued his hands (though unwillingly) in Blood, but B. Andrews of VVinchester, and Sir Hen. Martin Advocate, defended him by ſuch reaſons that he was judged regular, and in ſtate to continue in his Charge; yet out of Religious tenderneſs, he kept that day on which it happened as a ſolemn faſt all his life after. In 1553. Nich. VVotton, Dean of Canterbury being Ambaſſador in France, dreamed that his Nephew T. Wotton was inclined to be in ſuch a Project, as if not ſuddenly prevented, would be the loſs of his Life, and ruine of his Family; next night he dreamed the ſame again, and knowing it had no influence upon his waking thoughts, he ſeriouſly conſidered it, and reſolved to uſe ſo prudent a remedy, as might be no great inconvenience to either, writing a Letter to Q. Mary to cauſe his Nephew to be ſent for out of Kent, and

to interrogate him in ſuch Queſtions as might colour his Commitment to Priſon, of which he would after give Her Majeſty the Reaſon; this was done, and the Queen being married to K. Philip divers perſons declared, and raiſed forces againſt it, among whom Sir T. Wiat of Kent (with whom the Family of the Wottons had an entire friendſhip) was the Principal, who being defeated, ſuffered death with many others: and of this number Mr. Wotton probably had been, for he confeſſed that he had ſome ſtrong intimation of Wiats deſign, and believed he ſhould have been engaged if his Uncle had not ſo happily dreamed him into a Priſon.

Rocheſter City is a Biſhops See, the Cathedral is low & little, ſaith Dr. Fuller, like the Revenues, yet hath it, though no magnificence, a venerable aſpect of antiquity: There was a Caſtle built by K. William 1. but now in ruins. In the Wars of the Barons when K. John was viewing this Caſtle held againſt him by the E. of Arundel, he was eſpied by a good Archer, who told the Earl, 'That if he would but ſay the word, he 'would quickly diſpatch the cruel Tyrant; God for-'bid, vile Varlet ſaid the Earl, that we ſhould pro-'cure the death of the Holy One of God: why, ſaid 'the Souldier; he would not ſpare you if he had you 'at the like advantage: no matter for that, ſaid the 'Earl, let Gods will be done, he will diſpoſe thereof, 'but let us not hurt the King. Chatham joyns to this City, and now one of the Royal Docks for building Ships, of which this ſtory is recorded: The Corps of a Man was caſt a ſhore in this Town, and being taken up was buried in this Church-yard; now there was an Image or Rood in the Church called our Lady of Chatham, who next night rouſed up the Clerk, telling him a ſinful perſon was buried near the place where ſhe was worſhipped, that offended her Eyes with his ghaſtly grinning, and unleſs he were removed, (to the grief of good People) ſhe muſt remove thence and could work no more Miracles, ſo deſired him to go with her to take him up, and throw him into the River again

yet soon after the Body floated again, and was taken up and buried in the Church-yard; but from that time all miracles ceased, and the place where he was buried continually sunk; This Tale is told by aged People by Tradition from the Popish times of darkness and Idolatry. In the Reign of K. Will. Rufus all the Lands in Kent belonging to Earl Godwin were drowned and are called Godwins Sands to this day; It is said that Thira a Dane, Godwins Wife, used to sell the beautiful Virgins of England, to Denmark at a dear rate, to satisfie her own Covetousness and the Danes Lusts, till by a Thunderbolt from Heaven, she was slain. In 1199. The Town of Malling with the Nunnery were burnt. In 1216 about Maidstone a Monster was found struck with Lightning, which had an head like an Ass, a belly like a Man, and other parts far differing from any other Creature. In the first of Q. Mary the bravest Ship then in England, called the great Harry, of a Thousand Tun was burnt by negligence at Woolwich; About this time the Parson of Crondal near Canterbury preaching on Shrove Sunday, went beside his Text into an impertinent commendation of the Popes Articles then set forth, and in disgracing the Protestant Religion; speaking thus to the people; 'My Masters 'and Neighbours rejoyce and be merry, for the prodigal Son is come home; for I know your hearts 'well enough, that the most of you are like my self; 'and I shall tell you what happened to me this week, 'I have been with my L. Cardinal Pool, and he hath 'made me as clean from my sins, as I was at the Font 'stone, and hath also appointed me to Publish unto 'you the Bull of the Popes pardon, (reading it and adding) he thanked God that he ever lived to see that day, and believed by virtue of that Bull he was as clean from sin as the night he was born; which was no sooner uttered, but he was struck dead, and never stirre more. In 1575. a mighty Whale was cast upon the Isle of Thanet in Kent 20 Ells long, and 13 Foot broad

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broad from the belly to the backbone, and his Taile as broad; the nether Jaw was 12 foot and as much between the Eyes, his Ribs and Tongue 15 foot long, one of his Eyes was more than a Cart with 6 Horses could draw. In 1548. Mr. Arden of Kent by procurement of his Wife was murdered in his own house; his body was laid in a Close hard by, but for two years after the ground where it lay bare no grass, but represented as it were a Picture of his Body, only in the space between his Legs and Arms there grew Grass, but where any part of his Body touched, none at all; this miraculous accident was (it may be) both for the murder & for the Curses of a Widdow Woman, out of whose hands Arden bought this very Close, to her undoing. In 1585. at Mottingham near Eltham in a field belonging to Sir P. Hart, the ground began to sink so that three great Elms were swallowed, the tops falling downward into the Hole, and no part could be discerned, the place being filled with water; the compass of the hole was about 80 yards, and a sounding line of 50 fathoms could find no bottom: ten yards distant another piece of ground sunk near the High-way so nigh a dwelling House that the Inhabitants were greatly terrified. In 1602. April. 20. Thirteen Persons were slain by the Gunpowder Mill at Redriff. Nich. Wood of Harison Yeoman eat a whole Sheep of 16 Shillings price, raw, at one meal; another time he eat 30 dozen of Pidgeons; at Sir. Will. Sidlys he eat as much as 30 men; at the L. Wootons in Kent, he eat at one meal 84 Rabbets, enough for 168 men, allowing each half a Rabbet; he devoured 18 yards of Black pudding, and having eat 60 pound of Cherries, said they were but wash meat; he eat a whole Hog at once, and after it three pecks of Damsons, and this after break fast, for he had eat a pottle of Milk, a pottle of portage with Bread, Butter and Cheese before: He eat in my presence, said Taylor the Water Poet, six penny wheaten Loaves, three six penny Veal pies, one pound of sweet butter, one good dish of Thornbacks, and a shiver of a peck Loaf

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an inch thick, all in an hour; the House yielded no more, so he went away unsatisfied; yet John Dale was too hard for him at Lenham, who laid a Wager he could fill Woods belly with wholesome Victuals for 2 Shillings, and a Gentleman laid on the contrary, that when he had eaten up Dales two shillings, he should presently eat up a whole Sirloin of Beef; Dale bought six pots of mighty Ale, and 12 new penny white Loaves which he sopped therein, the powerful fume conquered this Conqueror, and laid him asleep to the Preservation of the roast Beef, and unexpected winning of the Wager; he spent all his Estate to provide for his belly, and though a landed Man, died poor about 1630.

In 1652. Adam Sprackling Esq. lived at St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thaner, he had a good Estate, and Married Sir R. Lewkners Daughter, but growing debauched, brought himself into trouble and spent his Estate; Coming home one nigh he fell into a rage against his Wife, a virtuous Lady, and resolving to mischief her, he first struck her with his Dagger on the Jaw, which she bore patiently, saying little to him, but he raged more against her, and she rising to go away, he struck her with the chopping knife on the wrist, and cut the bone in sunder; he then dashed her on the forehead with the Cleaver, so she fell down bleeding, but recovering her self on her knees prayed God to forgive him as she did; and to pardon her own sins; while she was thus praying, her bloody Husband cleft her head in the midst to the brains, so that she fell down dead, then he killed 6 Dogs 4 of which he threw by his Wife, and chopped her twice into the Leg after she was dead; for this horrid murther he was executed dying desperately; refusing to discourse with Ministers or Gentlemen who came to him. *In* 1655. Sir George Sonds of Kent had two Sons grown up to that Age, wherein he might have expected most comfort from them, but the younger without apparent cause or provocation, either from his Father or Brother, most unnatural

natural and barbarously murthered his Brother; concerning which Sir George in a Narrative written by himself, useth these expressions; 'For my Sons wickedness I must needs say Cains was not greater, for he 'did it in the Field, and first talked with his Brother, 'and had some pretence of Reason for it, because 'Abel, and his offering was more respected, but thou 'saies he, didst murther thy Broteher basely and inhumanely, not in the *Field*, but in his bed, thou 'didst not talk and dispute it with him, but didst kill 'him sleeping, and couldst hear nothing but sad 'groans from him; nor didst thou do it with a Sword 'or manly Weapon, but with a butcherly Cleaver didst 'beat out his brains, and as if that had been too little 'with a most cowardly Steelet O thou didst stab him 7 'or 8 times in and about the heart; thou couldst have no such pretence as Cain had, for thou wast ever e'qually respected with thy Brother; Even prophane 'Esau came short of thee, he did but resolve to kill 'his *Brother*, but when he met him he repented and 'imbraced him, but thou didst go through with thy 'work in the height of malice, and when thou hadst 'brought me to him, after thou hadst slain him, I saw 'not any relenting in thee, nor one tear to drop from 'thine Eyes, for that foul fact. Judas did betray his 'innocent Master but thou didst more, for thou didst 'kill thine innocent Brother; Judas did but deliver up 'his Master to the Judge for Tryal, but thou wast 'Judge and Executioner thy self; He might plead 'that the Devil (after he had taken the Sop) entered 'into him, and that he was hired for 30 pieces of Silver; thou hadst no Devil, nor any hire but thy own 'malicious nature; he did it in the dark night, as a'shamed the Light should see so foul a fact; But thou 'in the fair morning when the Sun was risen, and shi'ned clear; He gave his Master time to pray before 'he took him; but thou didst kill thy brother sleep'ing not suffering him to wake or speak, only to sigh 'and groan, and that most sadly, yet allowed thee

not

not, &c. This young man was ſoon executed for this horrid Fratricide, and ſo this worthy Knight loſt both his Sons at one time.

Two Watermen of Graveſend, one named Smith, and the other Gurnay, being hired by a Graſier to carry him to Tilbury Hope, intending to go to a Fair in Eſſex to buy Cattle; theſe Villaines perceiving he had mony, one of them cut his throat, and the other taking his mony, threw him overboard; this Murther was concealed divers years, but in 1656 theſe Murtherers drinking together fell out, and one accuſed the other of murther, and he again accuſed him, upon which being apprehended they confeſſed the fact and were hanged in Chains at Graveſend. In 1658. June 3. A Whale came up to Depford, many Boats made out after her, and a Marriner ſtruck her with an harping Iron, ſhe ſpouted forth much water and blood, and roared like a Lyon, beating her ſelf up and down till ſhe came below Greenwich, there turned up her Belly and died; ſhe was 59 foot long, and 15 foot high as ſhe lay on her Belly, September 3. following Oliver Cromwel died; three days before was ſuch a Tempeſtuous wind as overthrew Houſes, Trees, &c. and did much miſchief. In 1660. Aug. 24. At Dover were great ſtorms of Hail, with Thunder and Lightning, ſome of the Hailſtones were 4 inches about; the damage was 50 pound in glaſs Windows. In 1662. July 2. happened a whirlwind in Maſon Dufield: At Dover the wind took up divers ſheafs of Corn, a vaſt height into the Air, and carried them over the Town two or three miles into the Sea, it threw ſome Calves and ſmall Cattle into a Ditch; and a Hoy in the Road was almoſt overſet by it. Aug. 4. ſeven great Spouts were ſeen in Dover Road, about quarter Seas over, half a mile aſunder, and ran about half an hour, they were big at both ends, and ſlender in the middle, bigger than thoſe in the Streights, and are unuſual in theſe Seas. This County hath 5 Laths, and 67 Hundreds, 29 Market Towns, and 408 Pariſhes; It is in the Diocels o

Canterbury

Canterbury and Rocheſter; and gives the Title of Earl to An. Gray; Thanet to N. Tufton; Rocheſter to L. Hyde; Sandwich to Ed. Montague; and Feverſham to Lewes Duras. It elects 10 Parliament Men.

LANCASHIRE hath the Iriſh Sea on the VVeſt, Yorkſhire Eaſt, Cheſhire parted with the River Merſey South, and Weſtmoreland North; It is a County Palatine, and repleniſhed with all neceſſaries, yielding Corn, Flax, Graſs, Coals, with Fiſh, Fleſh and Fowl; the Brigantes the ancient Inhabitants were ſubdued by the Emp. Claudius, who ſecured it by Garriſons, as appears by Inſcriptions found in Walls, and Altars erected to their Emperours; It is Famous for the 4, 5, 6, and 7. Henries. all derived from John D. of Lancaſter; the Shire Town Lancaſter is more pleaſant in ſituation, than rich in Inhabitants, the beauty is in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge; Manchester is a Town of great Antiquity from Main in Britiſh a Stone; ſeated upon a ſtony hill, and beneath the Town are quarries of Stone; it excells the Towns about it for beauty, reſort and clothing, alſo for the Market place, the Church and Colledge. In this Province K. Arthur is reported to have routed the Saxons in a Battle near Duglas, a little Brook near Wiggan; near Fourtneſs Fells, or Hills, is a great ſtanding water, called Winander Mere, very deep, 10 Miles over, and all paved with ſtone as it were on the bottom, it breeds a Fiſh called a Chare, no where elſe to be found. At Fernby the people uſe Canal or Turfs, both for Fewel and Candle, which when they dig they find under them a black water, on which ſwims a fat oily matter, wherein are little Fiſhes, which the Diggers catch; On the top of Pendle-hill grows a plant called Cloudeſberry, as tho' it came out of the Clouds; this Hill ſome years ago did the Country much harm, an extraordinary water guſhing out of it; it is an infallible ſign of rain, when the top of it is covered with a miſt; here are three great Hills not far diſtant, ſeeming to be as high as the

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Clouds, Ingelburrough, Penigent, and this Pendle; In the Reign of Q. Mary the Bishops put out a Mandate, that comly Roods or Images should be see up in all Churches, so the Churchwardens of Cockram agreed with a Carver to make a Rood for their Church, at a certain price; but the Image having an ugly grim countenance, they disliked it, and refused to pay the workman, who brought them before the Mayor of Lancaster, a favourer of the Protestant Religion, he asked them why the did not pay the man, They replied, They did not like the grimness or his Visage, saying, 'They had a man formerly with a handsome 'face, and would have such another; Well, said the 'Mayor, though you like not the Rood, the poor mans 'labour has been never the less, and its pity he should 'lose by it; But I'le tell you what you shall do, pay 'him the money you promised, and if it will not serve you for a God, you may put a pair of Horns on the head, and make a Devil of it. In the Reign of Q. Eliz. a Jesuit in Lancashire walking by the way lost his Glove, and one finding it followed him apace, to restore it, but he fearing the worst, pursued with a guilty Conscience, leaping over a Hedge fell into a Marle-pit, on the other side, and was drowned. In 1613. at Sandwich a maiden Child was born, having four Legs, four Arms, and two Bellies joined to one back, one head with two faces, one before, the other behind, like the Picture of Janus. In 1662. July 4. At Litham near Preston a Fish was cast upon the Shoar; about 4 yards long, and as big as a Horse, the fore feet were as long as a mans Arm; the hinder shorter but broader like the Fins of a Fish, it roared like a Bear, lived some time and multitudes came to view it. About the same time many Persons often saw a Serpent come out of a Wood in length about 6 yards, and bigger than a Cart Axel-Tree; it some times lay near a Well at Dunkin Hall, where it made an impression on the ground, as if an Ox or some other large Beast had lain there. July 30. at Ormskirk, happened a storm of

Hail

ail that ſpoil'd the Corn, broke the Windows, and
k the lead in pieces; ſome Hailſtones were 8 inches
bout, others like Pullets Eggs; all the French Wheat
as ſpoil'd, and the Wheat and Barly in the three
djacent Pariſhes much damaged. This County hath
Hundreds, 26 Market-Towns, and 61 Churches,
nd is in the Dioceſs of Cheſter. It Elects 14 Parlia-
ment men. Mancheſter gives the Title of Earl to
Ch. Montague.

LEICESTERSHIRE hath Lincoln and Rut-
land ſhires Eaſt, Derby, and Nottingham ſhires North,
Warwickſhire Weſt, and Northamptonſhire South.
It is a Champion Country, and abounds with Corn,
Cattle, Coals, The chief Town Leiceſter ſtands almoſt
in the Heart of the County, which by Etheldred, the
Mercian King was made an Epiſcopal See; but being
removed, the beauty of the Town decayed; yet the
Lady Ethelfleda, re-edified and incompaſſed it with a
Wall, whereby the Trade much increaſed. But in
the Reign of K. Hen. 2 the Earl of Leiceſter rebelling
the King beſeiged, took, and plundered it, throwing
down the Walls, which ſeemed hard to be done, ſome
parcels remaining like Rocks, by reaſon of the excel-
lent Mortar. He then commanded it to be burnt, the
Caſtle to be raſed, and an heavy impoſition laid upon
the Citizens, who with great Sums bought their own
Baniſhment. K. Henry 5 called a Parliament at Lei-
ceſter, wherein 110 Priories were ſuppreſſed, (becauſe
they ſpoke ill of his conqueſts in France,) and their
Poſſeſſions were given to the K. In 1485. K. Richard
called Crookback, ſet out of this City to meet the E.
of Richmond (after K. Henry 7.) in Boſworth Field
to try his Fortune for the Crown of England: The
Van of his Army was led by the Duke of Norfolk, of
200 Bow-men, flanked with 200 Curiaſſers under
the Earl of Surry: The main Battle King Richard
in himſelf, being 1000 Billmen empaled with 2000
Bows. The King expected the L. Stanlys 2000 Horſe
to aſſiſt him, of whoſe Fidelity having ſome doubt, he

got

got his *Son* the Lord *Strange* as a pledge of his *Loyalty* with him. Stanly not appearing K. Richard ſent to him to come preſently into his preſence, or elſe he ſwore by Chriſts Paſſion, he would ſtrike off his Sons head before he dined. The Lord Stanly anſwered, 'That 'if he did ſo he had more Sons alive, and he might do 'his Pleaſure; but to come to him he was not determi'ned. Upon which Richard commanded the L. Strange to be beheaded; but the Armies being in fight of each other, his Lords perſuaded him it was now time to fight, and not to do Execution; and ſo the Lord Strange eſcaped. The E. of Richmond ſent likewiſe to the Lord Stanly, but he ſent word, he muſt expect no aid from him till the *Battles* were joyned, adviſing him to give the onſet; which Anſwer ſtaggered the Earl, becauſe his number was but one half of the King's; yet for a ſhew he made the Front of his Army thin and broad, which the Earl of Oxford led, Richmond himſelf leading the Battle; the fight began and their Arrows being ſpent, they came to hand ſtrokes; and juſt then came in the L. Stanly to the Earls Aſſiſtance. K. Richard was informed, that the E. of Richmond with a ſmall number was not far off, who being of great Courage whereof he was now to give the laſt proof, made toward him with ſuch fury that he ſlew Sir W. Brandon, who bore the Earls Standard; unhorſt Sir John Cheyney, a Stout man at Arms; then aſſaulted the E. of Richmond who for all the King's fury held him off at the Lances point till Sir W. *Stanley* came in with three thouſand freſh men, and then oppreſt with multitude, King Richard was ſlain; who the Battle was near loſt, a twife Horſe was brought him to have ſaved himſelf by flight; but Richard undaunted refuſed it, ſaying, He would that day make an end of all Battles, or elſe looſe his life. In this Battle the Northumberland who led K. Richards Rear never ſtruck ſtroke nor many others, who followed him more for fear than love; ſo he who had deceived many, was deceived by many, which was fore ſeen by ſome,

ed this Rhime to be set upon the D. of Norfolk's
r. the night before.
Jack of Norfolk be not too bold;
For Dickon thy Master is bought and sold.
Yet this Duke continued firm to K. Richard and
his life in his quarrel. On K. Richards side about
housand were slain, Sir W. Catesby one of his chief
unsellors with others were two days after beheaded
Leicester. This Battle was fought Aug. 20. 1485.
ring above two hours. The Earl Knighted se-
al in the Field, and kneeling down rendred thanks
Almighty God for this Victory; commanding all
wounded men to be cured; whereat the People
their hands and cried, K. Henry, K. Henry; of
Sir W. Stanly taking opportunity, he took the
n of K. Richard, which was found in the Field,
t it on the Earls head, as though he had been

elected King by the voice of the People. The Bo
King Rich. was stript not a rag being left to cover hi
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Pursivant at Arms, his Head and Arms hanging on
side of the Horse, and his Legs on the other. Thu
besmeared with blood and dirt, he was brought to
Gray Friers Church in Leicester. and lay a miser
spectacle, till with small Funeral Pomp he was t
buried. But *K.* Henry 7. caused a Tomb to be
ver him. with his Picture in Alabaster, which a
Suppression of that Monastry was defaced and
Grave over grown with Nettles, is not to be found;
ly the stone Chest wherein his Corps lay, is ma
drinking Trough for Horses at a common Inn in
cester, and only retaineth the memory of this Mona
Greatness: his Body was 'tis said carried out of the
ty, and laid under *Bow* bridge near the Town. U
this Bridge stood a stone of some height, against w
K. Richard as he passed toward Bosworth, by ch
struck his Spur, which a Witch or Wise Woman
serving, said, That where his Spur struck, his
should be broken; as they say it was, when he
brought back dead. He lived 37 years, and reig
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5 Sons and 7 Daughters; and all that time never
ried Man, Woman, nor Child, though they
sometimes 20 in Honshold. The said Mary live
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parture of her Children, and Childrens Chil
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relates that a Maid in Leicestershire, being ex

me propheſied there ſhould be no more Biſhops of coln; but he proved an untrue Propher, for after years vacancy, Geffery the Kings Baſtard Son was ſered to it; of whom it is ſaid, That he was more ilful in fleecing, than feeding his Flock. This gal- t Biſhop would uſually proteſt, by the Honour of Father; but the Kings Chaplain told him, Pray remember the honeſty of your Mother as well the Royalty of your Father. He put in his iſcopal Seal, The Seal of Geffery Son of the King England. A poor Huſbandman coming to R. Groſ- ad, Biſhop of Lincoln, challenged Kindred of him ſiring to be preferred to an Office, he was unfit for: ouſin, ſaid the Biſhop, If your Cart be broken, I ill give you a new one, or ſeed to ſow your Land, but Huſbandman I found you and a Husbandman *I* leave ou. In 1537. *K.* Henry 8th. by advice of the L. romwel, ſent abroad Injunctions, whereby the Peo- le were permitted to have the Bible, Lords-Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and all the Articles of he Chriſtian Faith in Engliſh, to be taught by all Per- ons to their Pariſhioners; which ſo inraged the Pa- iſts, that in Lincolnſhire 20000 aſſembled, againſt whom the King went in Perſon, who by perſuaſion winning their chief Leaders, brought the reſt upon ardon to ſubmit: But when he had done the work of Mercy, he ſent the *D.* of Suffolk, Sir John Ruſſel and others to do the work of Juſtice, who cauſed Nich. Melton, and a Monk who called himſelf Capt. Cobler, with 13 other Ring-leaders of the *Sedition* to be ex- cuted. In 1564. a monſterous *Fiſh* was driven on the hore at Grimesby 19 yards in length, his tail 15 foot broad, and 6 yards between his Eyes, 15 Men ſtood upright in his Mouth to get the Oyl. Job Hartop was born at Bourn and went in 1568 with Sir John Haw- kins to make diſcoveries in New-Spain. He was a Gun- ner in Q. *Elizabeth* Ship called the Jeſus of Lubeck; long and dangerous was the Voyage eight of his men being killed at Cape Verd, and the General wound-

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firſt writ of that ſtrange Tree, which may be term
ed, The Tree of Food, affording a Liquor which
both meat and drink; the Tree of Rayment, yieldin
Needles wherewith, and Thred whereof Mantles are
made; The Tree of Harbour, Tiles to cover Houſe
being made out of the ſolid parts thereof. Job was h
Name, and patience was with him; for he with other
was by his General left on Land for want of proviſion
and after many miſeries came to Mexico: He contin
nued a priſoner 23 years; that is, two at Mexico, on
in the Contraction-houſe in Sevil, another in the Spa
niſh-Inquiſition in Triana, twelve a Gally Slave, fou
with the Croſs of St. Andrews at his back inthe Ever
laſting Priſon, and three a Drudge to Hernando de So
ria; ſo high did the Inventory of his ſufferings a
mount. So much of his patience; now ſee the end
the Lord made with him: Whilſt inſlaved to Hernan
do, he was ſent to Sea in a *Flemiſh* Veſſel, which wa
taken by an Engliſh Ship, and ſo he ſafely landed a
Plymouth, Dec. 2. 1590. and died ſoon after. Sir W
Mounſon of an Ancient Family in this *Shire*, was from
his Youth in Sea-ſervice, wherein he attained to grea
perfection. Q. Elizabeth having cleared Ireland o
the Spaniſh Forces; to prevent a Relapſe, altered the
ſcene of War from Ireland to Spain, from defendin
to invading; and Sir Rich. Leviſon being Admiral
and Mounſon Vice-Admiral, they in 1602, went to
Portugal, where without drawing a Sword they kil
led, Trading on theſe Coaſts, no Ships daring to go in
or out of their Harbours; there they had intelligence
of a vaſt Carract bound to Siſimbria, of 1600 Tun
richly laden from the Eaſt-Indies, and reſolved to aſ
ſault it, tho' it ſeemed in an invincible poſture, and was
a Gyant to our Pigmy Ships, and had in her 300 Spa
niards. The Marqueſs De Sancta Cruce lay hard by with
13 Ships, and all were ſecured by a well fortified Caſtle:
But nothing is impoſſible to the Engliſh Valour, with
God

Gods blessing. After an hot dispure some hours, with the invincible arguments of fire and Sword, the Carract was conquered, the wealth taken therein amounting to a Million of Crowns. But tho' the Goods might be valued, the Good got thereby was inestimable; for ever after the Spaniards beheld the English with admiring eyes, and quitted the thoughts of Invasion. This worthy Knight died in the Reign of K. James 1.

In 1614 great Inundations happened in Lincolnshire, and the parts adjacent, the Sea entring 12 Miles into the Land. In 1606. at Brampton near Gainsborough an Ash Tree shook both in the Body and Boughs, and there proceeded from thence sighs and groans, like those of a man troubled in his sleep, as if he felt some sensible torment. Many climbed to the top, where they heard the groans more plainly than below. One being a top spoke to the Tree, but presently came down astonished, and lay groveling on the Earth speechless 3 hours, and then reviving

said, Brampton, Brampton, thou art much bound to pray. The Author of this News was Mr. Vaughan Minister there present, who heard and saw these passages, and told Mr. Hildersham of them. The E. of Lincoln caused one of the Arms of the Ash to be lopped off, and a hole to be bored into the body, and then was the sound or hollow voice heard more audibly than before; but in a kind of Speech they could not understand.

In 1666. was a Storm of Thunder in Lincolnshire with Hail-stones bigger than Pidgeons, and some like Pullets Eggs, and there followed a terrible Tempest, attended with an unusual Noise, at Welborn it overthrew most of the Houses to the ground, tore up Trees by the Roots, scattering abroad much Corn and Hay, but by Providence, only one boy was killed. At Willingore the next Town it overthrew some Houses, killing 2 Children with the fall. In the Church of the next Town it dashed the Spire-Steeple to pieces, and so rent the Stone and Timber work, that only the Body of the Steeple was left standing. It threw down many Houses, Trees, and out-houses in this Town, and in two others at a distance, it had the Appearance of Fire, and was observed to move in a circle, though its general course was along. It passed through Nottinghamshire, some Hail-stones were 9 inches about, it extended above 60 yards in breadth. In the Forrest of Sherwood it overthrew 1000 Trees and brake one short off in the Body, three foot thick. It overthrew Wind-Mills, Boats in the River, and in one Town of 50 Houses it left but 7 standing. That Evening over Derby Town, appeared a fiery Sword hanging in the Air, strange Fires were seen hanging over Nottingham, so that some coming home from a Country Market thought the Town to be on Fire in three places. April 26. 1661. at Spalding, Bourne, &c. it rained Wheat, some grains were thin and hollow, others firm, and would grind into flower, Pecks of it were taken out of Church Leads, and other Houses

houſes leaded, and ſeveral who were Eye Witneſſes brought up quantities to London.

There is a Proverb in this County, As mad as the Baiting Bull of Stamford; the original was this, Earl Warren Lord of this Town in the time of K. John, ſtanding upon the Caſtle Walls of Stamford, ſaw two Bulls fighting for a Cow in the Meadow, till all the Butchers dogs purſued one of the Bulls (being mad with noiſe and multitude) quite through the Town. This ſight ſo pleaſed the Earl, that he gave all thoſe Fields called the Caſtle-Meadows, where the Bull-duel began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town, after the firſt graſs was eaten, upon condition they find a mad Bull the day ſix weeks before Chriſtmas, for continuing the ſports yearly. Some think the Men muſt be as mad as the Bull to take delight in ſuch dangerous paſtime, ſince by Gods providence more than Mans care no more miſchief is done. Sir W. Huſſee was born in this County, he was L. chief Juſtice to K. Edward 4. and lived till K. Henry 7. In whoſe firſt Parliament many Members were returned who being his Friends, were Attainted by Rich. 3. and diſabled to ſit in Parliament, it being incongruous they ſhould make Laws for others, who were themſelves out-lawed. K. Henry remitted the caſe to the Judges; who all agreed with Sir W. Huſſee upon this ſafe Opinion, mixed with Law and Convenience; 'That 'the Knights and Burgeſſes Attainted by courſe of Law 'ſhould forbear to come into the Houſe till a Law were 'paſt for reverſing their attainders, It was moved incidently, what ſhould be done for the King himſelf, who likewiſe was attainted; the reſt agreed with Sir Will. Huſſee, 'That the Crown takes away all defects and 'ſtops in Blood, and that by the Aſſumption thereof, 'the Fountain was cleared from all Attainders and 'Corruptions. He died in the 10. of King Henry 7. Peregrine Berty, L. Willoughby of this County, was a valiant Commander both in France, and the Netherlands, in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth; he

could not brook the Flatteries of the Court, saying, He was none of those little Animals, who could creep on the Ground. The Camp was his Element, being a great Souldier with a suitable Magnanimity. When one sent him an insulting Challenge whilst he lay sick of the Gout, he returned Answer; That though he was lame of his Hands and Feet, yet he would meet him with a piece of Rapier in his Teeth. He once in a Battle took a Spanish-Gennet managed for the War intended for a Present to the King of Spain, and was desired by a Trumpeter from the General to restore it, offering a Thousand pound for him, or an Hundred a Year during his Life, the Lord replied; That had it been any Commander he freely would have sent him back, but being but an Horse he loved him as well as the K. of Spain himself, and would keep him. This Lord lies buried under a stately Monument at Eresby. This County hath 30 Hundreds, 35 Market Towns, 630 Parishes and is in the Dioces of Lincoln; It elects 12 Parliament men; Stamford gives the Title of Earl to Tho. Grey, Lindsey to R. Berty, and Bulling brook to P. St. John.

MIDDLESEX hath Hartfordshire on the North, Buckinghamshire West, Essex parted with the Ley East, Kent and Surry severed by the Thames South: The Air is healthful, especially about Highgate, divers long visited with sickness not curable by Physick having recovered by that salutary Air. The Soil is fruitful, hath on all sides sumptuous Houses and pretty Towns; Harrow Hill is the highest in this County, under which lie fruitful Fields, especially about Heston which yield such fine flower that the Kings bread was formerly made thereof, and Q. Elizabeth received no money from these Villages, but took her wheat in kind for her own use: Hampton Court a Royal Pallace, first built by Cardinal Woolsey one so magnificent in his House-building, that we may admire his House-keeping and House-furnishing: He bestowed this on K. Hen. 8. who erected it to be an

Honour

honour, and enlarged it, and when other Royal Palaces found their fatal Period, as Holdenby, Otlands, Richmond, Theobalds, and Nonsuch, Hampton Court continued in its former state, of which one thus writes;

I envy not its happly Lot, but rather thereat wonder,
There's such a rout our Land throughout of Pallaces (by Plunder.

But it is now rebuilt with extraordinary splendor by K. William and Queen Mary. Orterly House built in a Park by Sir Tho. Gresham, who here magnificently entertained Q. Eliz. who found fault with the Court as too great, affirming, It would appear more handsome if divided by a Wall in the middle; Sir Thomas in the night sends for Workmen from London, so who speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered that Court double which the night had left single; it is questionable whether the Queen were more pleased or surprised with the sudden performance thereof; the Courtiers said it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a Change: others reflecting on some differences in his Family affirmed, That any house is easier divided than united. Edward the 6th. Son of K. Henry 8. and Q. Jane, was born at Hampton Court 1537. He succeeded his Father and was eminent in his Generation, saith *Dr.* Fuller, seeing the Kings of England fall under a five-fold Division, '1. Visibly vicious, as King Edward the Second. 2. Rather free from Vice that fraught with Virtue, as King 'Henry the 3. 3. Those in whom Vices and Vertues 'were so equally matched, as it was hard to decide 'which got the mastery, as in K. Hen. 8. 4. Whose good 'qualities beat their bad ones quite out of competition, 'as K. Edward 1. 5. Whose Virtues were so resplendent, no faults (humane frailties excepted) appeared in them, as in this K. Edw. 6. He died July 5. 1553. and pity it is that he who deserved the best, should have no Monument erected to his memory.

Smithfield in London being Bonners Shambles, and the Bonfire General of England, no wonder if some sparks flew into the Neighbourhood, as Barnet, Islington, Stratord and Bow, where 20 Persons were Martyred. Mr. John Denly burnt at Uxbridge, began to sing a Psalm at the stake, but Dr. Story caused a Faggot to be hurled in his face, which hurt him, that he bled, yet we may believe this Martyrs Song made melody in the Ears of the God of Heaven. The last Battle in England between Lancaster and York, was fought at *Barnet*, 1472. by K Edward 4. who hearing the Earl of Warwick, for King Henry the 6. was incamped on a Heath near *Barnet*, came in the evening from London thither. He would not suffer a man to stay in the Town, but lodged with his Army near the Enemy, (by reason of a thick dark mist, raised, some say, by Frier *Bongey* the Conjurer) with as much silence as possible, to keep them from knowing of their approach; Great Artillery they had both, but Warwick more than K. Edward, and in the night fired at the Kings Army, but did little hurt, because they shot over them; on Easter day in the morning both Armies are ordered for *Battle*; the Right Wing of Horse was led by the Marquess Montacute, and the Earl of Oxford; the Left of Horse, by the Duke of Exeter, and the main Battle of *Bills*, and Bows by the Duke of Sommerset; King Edwards Van was commanded by the Duke of Gloceſter, the main *Battle* (in which K. Hen. was Prisoner) by K. Edw. himself, and the L. Hastings brought up the rear; the Fight held 6 hours without advantage on either side, only Warwicks Van seemed by the courage of the Earl of Oxford, to overmatch King Edwards, and some flying towards London carried News, that the Earl of Warwick had won the Field, and so perhaps he had, but for a strange misfortune, for the Earl of Oxfords Men, having a Star with streames on their *Liveries*, as King Edwards had the Sun; the Earl of Warwicks men, by reason of the mist, not distinguishing it, shot at the Earl of

Oxfords men, whereupon the E. of Oxford cryed out, Treason, Treason! and fled with 800 Men. After great slaughter on both sides, King Edward having the greater number caused a recruit of fresh Souldiers to come on reserved to that purpose, which the Earl of Warwick observing, being of invincible courage, rushing into the midst of his Enemies, adventured so far, that he was struck down and slain; some write, That seeing the desperate condition of his Army, he leapt on his Horse to fly, and coming to Wood where was no passage, one of King Edwards men killed and stript him to the skin; Montacute thinking to relieve his Brother, lost his life, and left the Victory to K. Edward; there were slain on both sides 10000; And hereby King Edward again got the Kingdom, and K. Henries Friends not being after able to raise any considerable power, he was sent to the Tower, and murdered by the *D.* of Glocester.

'I shall not speak any thing of London, having published a Book of the same price with this, of Historical Remarks and Observations of the ancient and present State of London & Westminster, wherein the most 'considerable particulars relating thereto for several hundred years past, are succinctly display'd.

Middlesex hath 7 Hundreds, 4 Market Towns, and 73 Parishes, besides those in London and Westminster; it is in the Diocess of *London*, elects 88 Parliament Men; and gives the Title of Earl to Ch. Sackvil, who is also E. of Dorset.

NORFOLK hath the German Ocean North, and East, Suffolk severed by the River Waveny South, Cambridgeshire by the River Owse, and part of Lincolnshire West, it is 50 miles East and West, and 30 North and South; all England saith Dr. Fuller, may be carved out of Norfolk, represented not only to the kind, but the degree, for here are Fens, and Heaths, Light, and Deep, Sand and Clay-ground, Meadows, & Pastures, Arable and Woody, yea Woodless grounds,

so that herein is sufficiency of profit and pleasure, it abounds in Corn, Worsteds, Stuffs, Wool, Coals and Rabbets, who are an Army of Natural Pioneers, whence men learned the Art of undermining, they thrive best in barren ground, and grow fattest in the hardest Frosts, their flesh is fine and wholesome; if the Scotish men tax our Language as improper, and smile at our wing of a Rabbet, let us laugh at their Shoulder of a Capon: store of Herrings and very good are caught nigh Yarmouth, and vast profit raised out of them. A Gentleman in Norfolk, made above 10000 pound of a piece of ground not 40 yards square, and yet there was neither Mineral nor Mettal in it, but a sort of fine Clay, for making choice earthen ware, which some that knew it seeing dug up, discovered the value, and sending it into Holland received so much mony for the same. It is recorded that one chief occasion of the Danes invading this Kingdom was the following accident. About 867. one Lothbrook of the Royal Family of Denmark, being upon that shore, his Hawk in pursuing her game fell into the Sea, he to recover her got into a Cock boat alone, and by Tempest was driven with his Hawk to the Coast of Norfolk near Rodham, where being seized for a Spy he was sent to Edmund K. of the East-Angles, where having declared his birth, and misfortune, the King for his skill in Hawking, and his other good parts, preferred him, but Berick the Kings Falconer envying him, as they were hunting murdered and hid him in a Bush; Lothbrook was missed but could not be found, till it pleased God, his Dog which would not forsake his dead Masters Corps, came often fawning to the King, and then went back to the wood, which the King observing, followed the Hound, who brought him to the place where Lothbrook lay; and Berick being found guilty of the murder, was sentenced to be put into Lothbrooks Boat without Tackle or Sail, as he arrived here; but behold the Event, the Boat returned to the same place in Denmark, whence

it

it had been driven, as if for *Berick* to be punished for this Murther; here the Boat being known, Berick was taken who to free himself from that bloody fact added Treason to Murder affirming that K. *Edw.* put Lothbrook to death in Norfolk; In revenge whereof, Inguar & Hubba, the 2 Sons of Lothbrook, being made Generals of a Danish Army arrived in England, and burnt up the Country sparing neither *Sex* nor Age, and breaking into Norfolk, sent to K. Edmund, That Inguar the most victorious Prince, dreadful both by Sea and Land, having brought divers Countries under his subjection, was now arrived in these parts, where he meant to winter, and requireth thee Edmund to be subject, and a Vassal to him, to yield up to him thy hid Treasures, and all other the riches of thine Ancestors, and so to reign under him, which if thou refusest to do, he adjudges thee unworthy both of Life and Kingdom; Edmund hearing this proud Pagan Message, advising with his Council, Go said he, and tell thy Lord, That Edmund the Christian King for the love of a Temporal life will not submit himself to a Pagan Duke, unless he resolve to become a Christian; whereupon the furious Danes, pursued the King to Thetford, who raising an Army gave them Battle, but being overpowered retired to Framingham Castle, and pitying the slaughter of his People submitted to the Danes, but because he would not renounce the Christian Religion, these bloody Heathens beat him with sticks, and whipt him with rods; who still fervently calling upon the name of Jesus. they were so inraged, that binding him to a stake, they with Arrows shot him to death, and cutting off his head scornfully threw it into an hedge; his body was buried at St. Edmundsbury, whence that Town had its name.

At Walsingham was a Chappel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and renowned for Pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham, those who did not visit, and present her with offerings, being counted irreligious; Hear the description of it by Erasmus, an Eye witness,

'About fours miles from the Sea, saith he, is a Town that 'lives on the resort of Pilgrims to this place; there 'is a Colledge of Regular Cannons, which hath scarce 'any other Revenues than from the liberality of this 'Virgin, for the greater oblations are preserved, but 'the Money and other offerings of small value go to 'maintain the Fryers; the Church is fair and neat, 'yet the Virgin dwells not therein, that honour (for-'sooth) she hath done to her Son, she hath her Church 'to her self on his right hand, neither doth she dwell 'there neither, for the building is not finished, small 'light there is in it but by Tapers or Wax-Candles 'yielding a pleasant smell; and when you come in, 'you would say it were an heavenly habitation indeed, 'it shining all over with precious Stones, Gold and 'Silver; This Chappel with all the Trinkets fell in the fall of Monasteries. At St. Bennet in the Holm, was a great Abby built by Canutus the Dane, and so fortified by the Monks with Walls and Bulwarks, it seemed rather a Castle than a Cloyster, so that W. the Conqueror could not win it by assault, till a Monk betrayed it into his hands upon condition he himself should be made Abbot; which was done, and then the King hanged him up, justly punishing him for his Treachery. King Stephen had only one Son named Eustace, a Prince of much valour, cut off at 18 years of Age, some say by drowning and others by this strange Accident, That 'being at the Abby of Bury, and denied some money, 'he in a rage went and set the Cornfields belonging to 'it on fire, afterward sitting down to Dinner, at the first 'morsel of Bread he put into his mouth he fell into a 'fit of madness, and died; Thus Princes as they make Examples are sometimes made Examples to others.

In the 11th. of K. Henry 2. was an Earthquake in Norfolk, and other Counties, that overthrew many who stood on their feet, and made the Bells tow in the Steeples. In his 18th year the Cathedral at Norwich, with the Houses, were burnt. In the Reign of K Rich. 1. a Jew being turned Christian at Lynn, he was by his

own Nation, assaulted in the street; who flying to a Church, was followed thither, and the Church assaulted, the People in the defence of this new Christian, fell upon the Jews, of whom they slew a great number, and pillaged their Houses; by this Example, in other places, multitudes were massacred; some being blocked up in a Castle at York, cut the throats of their Wives and Children, cast them over the Wall and then burnt the Castle and themselves; neithe could this Sedition be stayed, till the King sent the B. of Ely, to punish the offenders. In 1417. a great part of Norwich was burnt, and all the Houses of the Friers Preachers, with two of the Friers.

In the 2d. year of Ed. 6. was a Rebellion in Norfolk, one Ket a Tanner was the Leader, who incouraged them to pull down Inclosures, and in a short time they grew to a Body of 20000; the Sheriff commanding them in the Kings name to depart, else he would proclaim them Traitors, had been slain had not his Horse been too swift for them; they got Arms and Artillery, and fortified Mousshold hill near St. Leonards hill by Norwich, where they carried, a face of Justice & Religion; one Conyers an idle Fellow was their Chaplain, who morning and evening read Prayers to them; they ordained a Seat of Judgment in an old Tree, whose Canopy was the Cope of Heaven; in this sat the Tanner, as Chancellour and chief Judge, giving out Warrants in the Kings name, and committed many Persons of Quality to Prison, he was assisted by two chosen out of every hundred among them, from whom Commissions were sent to bring in Powder, Shot, Victuals, and all necessaries and such as exceeded their Commission were imprisoned, so that this Tree was called, The Oak of Reformation, whence Sermons were delivered to the People, and one by Dr. Parker, which had like to have cost him his Life; and growing high, they presented certain complaints to the King, requiring he would send an Herald to give them satisfaction; the King, though he took it as an indignity

indignity to have ſuch baſe Fellows capitualate with him, yet returned anſwer, 'That in October following he would call a 'Parliament wherin their complaints ſhould be heard, and all 'their grievances redreſſed, requiring them in the mean time to 'lay down their Arms and return home, & granting them a ge-'neral pardon. This ſatisfied not the Seditious, but they aſſaulted Norwich, took it, making the Mayor attend them as their Servant, and returned to Mouſhold Hill: Then the Marqueſs of Northampton, the L. Sheffeild, with other Lords, 1530 Horſe, and a Band of Italians were ſent, whom the Seditious ſtoutly oppoſed, and much miſchief was done on both ſides, the L. Sheffield falling with his Horſe into a Ditch, was taken Priſoner, and as he pul-ed off his Helmet, to make himſelf known, was ſtruck

dead by a Butcher; The Marqueſs not prevailing, the E: of Warwick was ſent with 6000 Foot, and 1500 Horſe, and many Perſons of Quality; When the E. approached the Camp of the Rebels, he ſent a Herald offering the Kings Pardon if they would unſwand, which they were ſo far from excepting, that a lewd Boy turned up his naked Breech to the Herald, and bid him kiſs it; many ſkirmiſhes paſſed between the Earl and them, with loſs on both ſides, at laſt they came to a Battle, they both placed in the Front all the Gentlemen they had taken priſoners, deſigning they ſhould firſt be ſlain, of whom yet few were hurt, but of the Rebels above 2000 were killed; and now once again the E. of Warwick offered them pardon, but for all their loſſes they continued obſtinate; at laſt the Earl demanded if they would entertain their pardon if he brought it in Perſon; this moved them, and they anſwered, 'That they knew him to be ſo ho-'nourable, that from himſelf they would embrace it; So he went and cauſed their pardon to be read, & confirmed it ſo effectually, that all caſt away their Arms, and with one voice cried, God ſave King Edward: Next day Ket the Arch-Rebel was taken, and hanged in Chains upon Norwich Caſtle, W. Ket the younger upon the high Steeple of Winmondham, and 9 other principal Rebels upon the Oak of Reformation; thus ended the Sedition in Norfolk, the day of the defeat of the Rebels being long obſerved as a Feſtival by the Citizens of Norwich, with no leſs joy than the Jews when they had eſcaped the Sword of wicked Haman.

In the 20th year of Q. Eliz. Matthew Hamon of Hitherſet, 3 miles from Norwich, Plow-Wright, for denying Chriſt to be our Saviour, and other Hereſies, was by the Biſhop of Norwich condemned in the Conſiſtory, and delivered to the Sheriffs to be executed; but becauſe he had ſpoken ſeditious words againſt the Q. his ears were cut off, and ſeven days after he was burnt in the Caſtle Ditch at Norwich. In her 23d. Year was a Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, Whirlwind,

and

and Rain, in Norfolk, with Hailstones like the Rowels of Spurs, three inches about; it beat the Corn to the ground, tore up Trees, and at Hemming the West door of the Church of 300 pound weight, was blown over the Font, within a yard of the Chancel; the top of the Church was ript up, and the Lead blown away; five sheets of Lead wrapt together were blown into a Field without the Churchyard. In her 25th. Year,] Lewis for denying the Godhead of Christ, and other detestable opinions was burnt at Norwich. At Castor near Yarmouth, a Fish was by East winds driven a shore in length from the Neck to the Tail 17 yards; the head was great, the chap of the Jaw 3 yards and a quarter in length, the teeth 3 quarters of a yard in compass; it had great eyes, with two great holes over them to spout Water; the tail 14 Foot broad; she was 4 yards and an half in thickness from the Back to the Belly. In 1656 July 20 being Lords-day was a tempest at Norwich, with Thunder and Lightning, the flashes were violent, and the Thunder dreadful; an hour after a black Cloud like the smoak of a Furnace, cast forth flames of fire, then followed a white Cloud, labouring as it were to overtake the other, but the black cloud covering the City, there arose a Whirlwind, which raised such a Dust in the Streets, they could not discern one another; the clouds grew thicker in the Southwest, out of which broke forth terrible Lightning and Thunder-claps, with Hail-stones 5 inches about, dashing the Windows in pieces; Corn-fields were destroyed; Trees torn up by the Roots; Rabbets, Birds, Sheep, Cows, and Horses killed: The Lightning ran upon the Ground, many Houses being fired by it, and more had been if an extraordinary Rain had not quenched them: The Hail-stones were like flat pieces of Ice.

Sir R. Venile was a Knight of Norfolk, who when the Scots and English were ready to give Battel; in the Reign of King Edward 3. a Champion of great Stature

called

called Tournboll, coming out of the Scots Army, and challenging any Engliſh man to meet him in ſingle Combate; Venile accepts it, marching towards the Champion, and meeting by the way a black maſtiff Dog, which waited on him, he with his Sword cut him off at the Lyons, and after cut off the Champions Head.

This County hath in it the City of Norwich; 31 Hundreds, 28 Market-Towns, 660 Pariſhes, and is in the Dioceſs of Norwich. It elects 12 Parliament Men, and gives the Title of Duke to Henry Howard, Yarmouth that of Earl to W. Paſton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE hath Cambridgſhire on the Eaſt; Lincoln and Leiceſterſhire North; Buckinghamſhire South; and Warwickſhire Weſt: It is a Champain County, populous, and well furniſhed with Noble Men, and Gentlemens Houſes, alſo with Towns and Churches, ſo that in ſome places 20, and in others 30 Steeples are ſeen at once; Northampton by a dreadful fire was lately almoſt deſtroyed, but ſince rebuilt with much advantage. There are 7 Churches within the Walls, whereof All-hallows is chief. At Boughton is a Spring conceived to turn Wood into Stone. 'The truth is, ſaith 'Dr. Fuller, it doth incruſt any thing with Stone; 'I have ſeen a Skull brought thence to Sydney Colledge 'in Cambridge, candied over with Stone within and 'without; yet ſo as the bone remained entire in the 'middle, as by a breach made therein did appear. This 'Skull was ſent for by K. Ch 1., to ſatisfie his curio-'ſity, and returned to the Colledge. The River Nen runs South of Peterborough, in the middle is a Gulph ſo deep and cold, that in Summer no Swimmer is able to dive to the bottom; yet not frozen in Winter. The Spring whence the Water always bubleth up, keeping in from freezing. Rob. Braybrook, born in Northamptonſhire, was B. of London, in the 4th. of Rich. 2. 1381. and Chancellor of England; he died 1404. and was buried under a Marble-ſtone in St. Pauls London; The Body of this Biſhop was

taken up, firm as to Skin, Hair, Joints, Nails, &c. after the ſatal Fire 1666, for when the Floor fell into St. Faiths, this dead perſon was ſhaken out of his Tomb, where he had lain 262 years. His Body was expoſed to view, many coming to ſee this Curioſity. Elizabeth the Daughter of Sir R. Woodvil, was born at Grafton, ſhe was Widdow to Sir John Gray, who loſt his Life for the Houſe of Lancaſter, and petitioned K. Edward 4. to take off the Sequeſtration from her Jointure. Beauty is a good Soliciter, where youth is Judge; The King enamoured of her became a ſuitor for a nights lodging; but ſhe modeſtly told him; That as ſhe did account her ſelf too mean to be his Wife, ſo ſhe thought her ſelf too good to be his Harlot. The King finding he could not prevail, reſolves to marry her, though to the diſcontent of his Council, and Mother; who alledged, That her being a widdow, might be ſufficient to reſtrain him, The King replied, Whereas you ſay, Madam, that ſhe is a Widdow, and hath already Children; by Gods bleſſed Lady I am a *Batchellor*, and have ſome too; and ſo each have a proof that none of us is like to be barren, ſo he married her being the firſt of our Kings ſince the Conqueſt, that married his own Subject: Yet was his love divided among three other Miſtreſſes, of whom he uſed to ſay, The one was the faireſt, the other the merrieſt, and the Third was the Holie't Harlot in England, as being always at her beads in the Chappel, when he ſent for her to his Bed. His Queen lived to ſee the death of her Huſband, Murther of her two Sons, Reſtraint of her ſelf, and the reſt of her Children; ſo that ſhe had more Greatneſs than Joy, Height than Happineſs by Marriage. She finiſhed Queens-Colledge in Cambridge.

At Fotheringay-Caſtle, was acted the Tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots, Mother to K. James 1. in the 29th year of Q. Elizabeth, 1587. She was the Daughter and only lawful Child of James 5. ſucceeding in her Cradle to the Throne: She was promiſed in Marriage

to

to King Edward 6. of England, but by the Power of the Hamiltons, married to Francis 2. K. of France. About which time Reformation in Religion began in Scotland as well as in England; for at the Preaching of Mr. John Knox, and other Miniſters, Images, Altars, &c. were defaced, and the Nobility were told, 'That it pertained to them of their own Authority to take away Idolatry, and by force reduce the Prince to the preſcript of the Laws; So the Lords of Scotland, oppoſed the Q. Dowager; and each ſent for Aid, ſhe from France, and the Lords from England: But it ſeemed a bad Example for a Prince to aid Rebellious Subjects, on the other ſide, it ſeemed no leſs than Impiety, not to give Aid to Proteſtants of the ſame Religion; but it ſeemed madneſs to ſuffer the French to be ſo near Neighbours, who pretend Title to England. Upon ſuch Conſiderations it was reſolved Q. Elizabeth ſhould aid them, an Army of 6000 Foot and 1200 Horſe being ſent under the D. of Norfolk, into Scotland, who joined with the Lords, where after many light ſkirſhes, it ended in a peace between France and England, upon Condition, That neither the K. of France, nor the Q. of Scotland, ſhould thenceforth uſe the Arms or Titles of England or Ireland; and that both the Engliſh and French ſhould depart out of Scotland, and a general Pardon paſs in Parliament for all that had been Actors in thoſe Stirs. The Peace was ſcarce concluded, when Francis the young K. of France died, and left Mary Q. of Scots a Widdow. Soon after the Commons humbly moved Q. Elizabeth to marry, who anſwered, That ſhe was already married to the Kingdom of England, and behold faith ſhe, the Pledge of my Covenant with my Husband, ſhewing her Coronation Ring, 'and if, ſaid 'ſhe, I keep my ſelf to this Husband, and take no other, yet I doubt not but God will ſend you as good Kings as if they were born of me; ſince we ſee daily that the Iſſue of the beſt Princes do often degenerate. And for my ſelf it will be ſufficient, that a

Marble

'Marble Stone declare that a Q. having Reigned such a 'time, lived and died a Virgin. She had many Matches propounded, to whom she gave Testimonies of Princely Favour, but never Pledges of Nuptial Love. About this time the E. of Feria who had married the Daughter of Sir W. Dormer, being denied leave of Q. Elizabeth for some of his Wives friends to live in England, grew so inraged that he persuaded Pope Pius 4. to Excommunicate her as an Heretick and Usurper; But the Pope pretending Gentleness, writ to her to return to the Unity of the Catholick Church; and offers to recall the Sentence against her Mothers Marriage, confirm the Book of Common Prayer in English, and permit the use of the Sacrament in Both kinds. But the Queen neither terrified with Feria's Practices nor allured with the Popes offers; according to her Motto, Semper eadem, Always the same, Resolved to maintain that Religion, which in her Conscience she was perswaded to be most agreeable to the word of God and the Practice of the Primitive Church. Queen Mary after the death of her Husband went from France to Scotland, and sent Letters to Q. Elizabeth, offering to enter into League with her, so she might by Authority of Parliament be declared her Successor, which was but her Right. To which Q. Elizabeth answered; 'That though she would no way derogate 'from her Right; yet she would be loth to endanger her 'own security, and as it were to cover her own Eyes 'with a grave-cloth while she was alive. The two Queens were both of great Spirits, Mary doubting Q. Elizabeth meant to frustrate her Succession; and Elizabeth, least Q. of the Scots meant to disturb her Reign, which created Jealousies between them. the Q. of Scots desiring to marry again, Q. Elizabeth proposed the Earl of Leicester to her; but she married the L. Darnly Son to the E. of Lenox; The next Parliament again moved Q. Elizabeth to marry or to declare her Successor to the Crown; some boldly arguing, That Princes were bound to design a Successor, and that

not doing it, the Queen would ſhew her ſelf no better than a Patricide, and Deſtroyer of her Country. The Queen was content to bear with words ſpoken in Parliament, which out of it ſhe would never have endured; and commanded 30 of each Houſe to appear before her, to whom ſhe ſaid, 'That ſhe knew what dan-'ger hangeth over a Princes head, when a Succeſſor is 'once declared, that even Children themſelves, out 'of an haſty deſire of bearing Rule, had taken up 'Arms againſt their own Father; and how could better be 'expected from kindred? And tho' ſhe had given them 'leave to debate the matter of Succeſſion, ſhe bid 'them beware not to be injurious to their Princes Pati-'ence. After which they made no further motion to her. But now the Love between the Q. of Scots, and the Lord Darnly began to cool, and their unkindneſs was fomented by David Riſio an Italian Muſician, the Queens Secretary who was often ſecret with her, when the King might not be admitted: This indignity the Lords made him ſenſible of, and Riſio was killed in a Chamber next the Queen, who being with Child was like by the Affright to have miſcarried. The Earl of Murray baſe Son to K. James 5. and baſe Brother to the Q. was the chief Inſtigator of this Murther, of which when the King was ſenſible, he reſolved to be revenged upon Murray, who prevented, it cauſing the like to be done to him: For the King in a tempeſtuous night was ſtrangled in his bed, and caſt forth into the Garden, and the Houſe blown up with Gunpowder. This Murther common fame laid upon Morton, Murray, and their Confederates, Morton & Murray lay it upon the Q. The King thus Murthered, the Q was adviſed by them to marry E. Bothwell, the Man that acted the Murther, but upon condition that reſpect might be had to her young Son; and that Bothwell might be legally quitted from his former Marriage and alſo of the Kings Murther. So it is plotted, he ſhould be brought to the Bar, and Morton being his Advocate, by the Sentence of the Judges, he is acquitted; and by conſent of ſome of

Nobility, Married to the Q. being made D. of Orkney, so that many thought the Q. was conscious of the Murther, which was the thing the Confederates aimed at by this Marriage who increased the Suspicion, to have the better colour against her; so the same Men who absolved Bothwell, and consented to the Marriage, now take Arms against her, forcing her Husband to fly, and then seize upon the Queen, whom clad in a homely Garment, they thrust into Prison in Lochlevyn. Queen Eliz. hearing it, sends Sir N. Throgmorton to expostulate the matter, alledging, 'The Queen was 'subject to no Tribunal under Heaven; That no Judge 'on Earth might call her in question, &c. But they opposing the peculiar Right of that Kingdom, use Buchanans Argument in his Dialogue, 'That in ex-'traordinary Cases the people have power both to 'Create and to Depose their Kings. They then persuade her to resign the Kingdom, which if she refused they threatned to question her for Incontinency, for the Kings Murther, & for Tyranny, so that through fear she resigned the Kingdom to her Son James, scarce 13 Months old, who was five days after Crowned King; and constituted Murray Vice Roy during his Minority. Soon after some of Bothwells Servants were executed for the Kings Murther; who cleared the Q. from being concerned in it. The Queen having been 11 Months Prisoner, made her escape, and raised Forces, which being unexperienced were defeated by Murray; so to save her self she travelled 60 miles in one day, and contrary to the advice of her Friends went with a few Attendants in a small Bark, and landed at Wickington in Cumberland sending Letters to Queen Eliz. that having escaped from her Rebellious Subjects, she was come into England, in hope of her Clemency, humbly desiring that she might be admitted into her presence. Q. Eliz. sent her Letters of comfort, promising her Aid and Defence according to the equity of her cause, but denied her Access, since she was held guilty of many Crimes;

commanded

commanding her to be brought to Carliſle, as a place of more ſafety. Queen Mary deſired to depart to to ſome other Country; but upon conſultation, moſt were of opinion to have her detained as taken by right of War, and not diſmiſſed till ſhe had made ſatisfaction for aſſuming the Title of England, and the death of Darnly her Huſband, who was born one of the Queens Subjects. After this were many Conſpiracies, to ſet the Q. of Scots at Liberty. The Pope ſends out his Bulls againſt Q. Eliz.. freeing her Subjects from their Allegiance, and the Duke of Norfolk is beheaded upon her account. Theſe contrivances ſeemed to indanger the life of Queen Eliz. and the invaſion of England: To provide for her ſafety, a number of her Subjects, the E. of Leiceſter being chief, and others of all degrees enter into an Aſſociation; wherein they declare, 'That ſince by Her Majeſties life, they and all other her Subjects enjoy inеſtimable benefit, they do by this Writing manifeſt their Duty for the ſafety of their Soveraign Lady. And to that end, we, calling to witneſs Almighty God, do voluntarily bind our ſelves in the Band of one firm and Loyal Society; and do hereby vow and promiſe by the Majeſty of Almighty God, that with our whole Powers, Lives and Goods, & with our Children and Servants, we will faithfully ſerve, and humbly obey our Soveraign Lady Queen Elizabeth, againſt all Earthly Powers whatſoever, and will purſue by force of Arms, and all other mans of Revenge, all manner of Perſons, who ſhall attempt againſt Her Royal Perſon, &c. to the utter extermination of them, their Counſellors, Aiders, and Abettors. And if any ſuch wicked attempt againſt Her Royal Perſon ſhall be taken in hand, and procured by any that ſhall pretend Title to this Crown, by the untimely death of Her Majeſty ſo wickedly procured (which God for his mercies ſake forbid) we bind our ſelves ſolidly and ſeverally never to allow, accept or favour any ſuch pretended Succeſſor, by whom,] or for

'from

'whom any such detestable Act shall be attempted
'or committed, as being unworthy of all Govern-
'ment in any Christian Realm or Common-wealth.
'And do further vow and protest, in the Presence of
'the Eternal and Everlsting God, to prosecute such
'Persons to death, and to take the utmost revenge upon
'them that we can devise for their overthrow & expiati-
'on. And for the Corroboration of this our Loyal band
'& Association, we do confirm the Contents hereof by
'our Oaths, upon the Holy Evangelists, with this ex-
'press condition, 'that no one of us shall for any re-
'spect of Persons, or Causes, for fear, or reward, se-
'parate our selves from this Association, or fail in the
'Prosecution thereof during our lives, upon pain of
'being by the rest of us prosecuted, as prejured Per-
'sons, and publick Enemies to God, our Queen and
'Native Country. To which punishment and pain
'we do voluntarily submit our selves. In Witness of
'all which Premises to be inviolably kept, we do to
'this Writing put our Hands and Seals, and shall be
'ready to accept and admit any others hereafter into
'this Society and Association.

The Queen of Scots apprehending this Association was for her destruction, offers to enter into it her self; To which Queen Elizabeth seemed inclining, but it was alledged, 'That the Queen could be 'no longer in safety, if the Queen of Scots 'were at liberty: that the Reformed Religion lay 'bleeding, if Papists were admitted into the Court 'Walls, &c. In the succeeding Parliament this As-sociation was universally approved, and enacted in this Form; 'That 24 or more of the Queens Privy 'Council, and Peers of the Realm, should be Auth-'rized under the Great Seal of England, to make In-'quiry of all such Persons as shall attempt to invade 'the Kingdom, or raise Rebellion, or shall attempt any thing else against the Queens Person for whom-'soever, and by whomsoever that layeth any claim 'to the Crown of England, and that Person who-

'whom and by whom they ſhall attempt any ſuch 'thing, ſhall be altogether incapable of the Crown, &c. Next year a dangerous conſpiracy was diſcovered againſt the Queen; For one John Savage being by Dr. Gifford perſuaded it was meritorious to take away the Lives of Princes excommunicate, vowed to kill Queen Elizabeth: But to make the Queen and Council ſecure, at the ſame time they writ a Book, exhorting the Papiſts in England to attempt nothing againſt their Prince, and to uſe only the Chriſtian Weapons, Tears, Prayers, Watching, and Faſting. Babington, and other Gentlemen were in this Plot, and the Queen of Scots Cloſet being broken open, a number of Letters were found from Forreign Parts, offering her their Service, and 60 Alphabets of Private Characters. 14 Conſpirators were executed for this Treaſon, and Conſultations being held about the Q. of Scots, it was concluded to proceed againſt her by this Law; and divers Lords are authorized by the Queens Letters to enquire, and paſs Sentence on all ſuch as raiſed Rebellion, invaded the Kingdom, or attempted any violence againſt the Q. theſe went to Fotheringay-Caſtle, where Q. Mary was Priſoner, and next day the Queens Letters were delivered her, which having with a ſettled Countenance read, ſhe ſaid; It ſeemes ſtrange that the Queen ſhould lay her 'Command upon me to hold up my hand at the Bar 'as though I were a Subject, ſeeing I am an abſolute Queen, no leſs than her ſelf; and eſpecially that I 'ſhould be tried by the Engliſh Laws: But it was plainly told her by the Chancellor and Treaſurer, 'That if 'ſhe refuſed to anſwer to ſuch Crimes as ſhould be objected, they would then proceed againſt her though 'ſhe were abſent. Being brought with much ado to conſent, the Commiſſioners Sate in the Preſence-Chamber, and the Queen of Scots being come, the Chancellor ſaied, That the Queen had appointed theſe Commiſſioners to hear what ſhe could anſwer to the Crimes laid to her charge, aſſuring her that nothing would

would more joy the Queen than to hear she had proved her self Innocent; Upon which she rising up, said, , That though being an absolute Prince, she could not be compelled to appear before them, yet to manifest her Innocence, she was content to do it. Then the Commissioners opened her Crimes, shewing that by the Confessions of Babington, Ballard Savage, with Nave and Curle her own Secretaries, she consented to the Invasion of England, and destruction of the Queen; she answered, that Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries corrupted, and the rest in hope of life might be drawn to Confessions which were not true. In this she stood peremptorily, that she never consented to attempt any thing against the Queens Person though she did design her own delivery and requested to be heard in full Parliament, or before the Queen her self. But this prevailed not; for Oct. 25. at the Star Chamber at Westminster the Commissioners met again, and pronounced Sentence against her, confirming it by their Seals and Subscriptions, that after the first of June, in the 27th. year 'of Q. Elizabeth, divers matters were compassed and imagined in the Kingdom, by A. Babington and others with the Privity of Mary Queen of Scots, pretending 'Title to the Crown of England, tending to the hurt, 'death, and destruction of the Royal Person of our 'said Soveraign Lady the Queen. In the next Parliament the Peers unanimously presented a Petition, that for the safety of the Queen, themselves and Posterity the sentence against Mary Q. of Scots might according to Law be executed, minding her of Gods Judgements upon Saul for sparing K. Agag, and upon Ahab for not putting K. *Benhadad* to death. The House of Commons enforceing this request: The Q. replied, 'I protest my chief desire hath been, that for your se-'curity, and my own safety, some other way might 'be devised, than that which is now propounded; 'but since it is now evident and certain, that my safe-'ty without her destruction is in a most deplorable

'State

'State; I am moſt grievouſly afflicted, that *I* who 'have pardoned ſomany Rebels, have neglected ſo ma-'ny Treaſons, either by ſilence or connivance, ſhould 'now at laſt exerciſe cruelty upon a Prince ſo nearly 'allied to me: As for your Petition, I beſeech you 'to reſt in an anſwer without an anſwer: *If* I ſay, I 'will not grant your Petition, I ſhall happily ſay what '*I* meant not: If I ſhould ſay, I will grant it, then 'caſt I my ſelf into deſtruction headlong, whoſe ſafe-'ty you do ſo earneſtly deſire, and that I know you 'in your Wiſdoms would not I ſhould do. After this the Queen upon much ſollicitation, her fear pre-vailing, delivered Secretary Daviſon Letters, under her Hand and Seal, to get a Commiſſion under the great Seal drawn upon occaſion; who telling her it was ready, and the Seal put to it, ſhe rebuked him for his haſtineſs; yet Daviſon though charged with ſecrecy imparted the matter to ſome Privy-Counſellors, and perſuades them the Queen commanded it ſhould be put in Execution. So Beal Clerk of the Council, is ſent down with Letters without the Queens Knowledge wherein the E. of Shrewsbury and others, are order-ed to ſee her put to death, according to Law. And now comes the laſt Act of this Queens Tragedy, for the Earls coming to Fotheringay, reading their Com-miſſion; ſhe ſaid, 'That ſhe thought the Queen her 'Siſter would not have conſented to her death, as not 'being Subject to her Laws, but ſince it was her pleaſure 'death ſhould be welcome, next morning, Feb. 8. 1587. ſhe gets up early, and after her Devotions came forth in a Linnen Vail, with an Ivory Crucifix in her Hand; in the Gallery the Earls met her, where Mel-vin her ſervant upon his knees deplored his unfor-tune, that he ſhould be the Meſſenger to carry this ſad news to Scotland; to whom ſhe ſaid, Do not la-ment Melvin, thou ſhalt by and by ſee Mary Steward freed from all cares; ſhe then came to the Scaffold at the upper end of the Hall, where was a Chair, a Cuſhion, and a Block, all covered with Mourning;

The Dean of Peterborough going to Prayers, she fe
ling upon her Knees; and Holding up her Crucifi
prayed with her Servants in Latin; she then kissed t
Crucifix, and signing her self with the Cross, said, 'A
'thy arms, O Christ, were spread forth upon th
'Cross, so embrace me with the open arms of th
'Mercy, and forgive me my sins: The Executione
asking her pardon, she forgave him, her Women he
ping off her Garments, and breaking forth into shriek
and cries, she kissed them, signed them with th
Cross, and bid them leave lamenting for now an en
of her sorrows was at hand; then covering her fac
and lying down on the Block, she repeated that Psalm
In te Domine speravi, &c. *In* thee O Lord have I ho
ped, let me never be confounded, &c. At which
words stretching forth her Body, her Head was at two
blows cut off, She was buried in the Cathedral at Pe
terborough, but removed to Westminster, by her So
K. James 1. This end had Mary *Q.* of Scots in the 4
year of her age, and of her imprisonment in Englan
18. a Lady who might have been happy, if she ha
not been a *Queen*, and perhaps a *Queen* too, if she
had not been Heir to the Crown of England, since al
her endeavours wanted success only from the fear o
that Succession This County hath 20 Hundreds, 13 Ma
ket Towns, 326 Parishes and is in the Diocess of Pe
terborough, It elects 9 Parliament men, and give
Title of Earl to George Compton. and Peterborough
to Henry Mordant.

NOTINGHAMSHIRE hath Yorkshire o
the North; Lancashire East. Leicestershire South
and Derbyshire West: It abounds in Liquorice, Fi
Fowl, Corn, Coals, Water and Grass: Notingha
the principal Town, is seated on the Side of an Hil
having on one hand fair large Meadows, by the Rive
side, on the other Hills with a gentle ascent: It
large and well built, and hath a spacious Market pla
Many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rock are se
here, those under the Castle especially, one for the fi

ry of Christs passion, engraven on the Walls by David 2. K. of *Scots*, while prisoner there; another wherein the L. Mortimer was surprised, by K. Edward 3. still called Mortimers Hole; with stairs and rooms artificially made out of the Rocks: also in that Hill are Dwelling Houses with winding stairs, windows, chimneys, upper and lower Rooms,, all out of the hard Rock. The Castle was strong and kept by the Danes against the Mercians and West Saxons who jointly beseiged it; K. Edw. the Elder walled it about, some parts yet remaining from the Castle to the West-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceived to the North, where in the way ranging with the Bank stands a Gate of Stone: Its circuit was 2220 paces. In the Wars between K. Stephen and Maud the Empress, these Walls were thrown down by the D. of Glocester the Town also suffered much by Fire, but is since encreased in beauty and wealth. Robin Hood if not by birth, yet by his chief abode, was this Country man, This Gallant, with little John and 100 stout Fellows more, molested Passengers, of whom our Poet gives this Character.

From wealthy Abbots Chests & Churls abundant store,
What oftentimes he took, he shar'd among the poor;
No Lordly Bishop came in lusty Robbins way,
But that, before he went, his pass to him must pay:
The Widow in distress he graciously reliev'd,
And remedy'd the wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd.

But who made him a judge, or gave him Commission to take where it might be spared, and give where it wanted? His principal residence was in Sherwood Forrest, though he had another haunt near the Sea, in Yorkshire, where Robin Hoods Bay still retains his name. not that he was a Pyrate, but a Land-Thief; and retired to these Parts for security; One may wonder he escaped the hands of Justice, dying in his Bed; for the King publishing a Proclamation to apprehend him, he fell sick at a Nunnery in Yorkshire, called Berkleys, and desiring to be let blood, was betray-

ed, and made bleed to death: It is said he was of Noble Blood, no less than an Earl; but having wasted his Estate in riot, meer penury forced him to take this course, in which he was rather a merry than mischievous Thief, and may be said to be honestly dishonest, complementing Passengers out of their money, and never murdered any thing but Deer; yea, this popular Robber generally feasted the Neighbours with his Venison; he seldom hurt any man, never any Woman, spared the Poor, and made prey only of the rich; He lived in the Reign of Richard 1. Two Ayrs of Lannards were found in Sherwood Forrest; These Hawks are the Natives of Saxony, and it seems being old, and past flying at the Game, were let loose, where meeting with Lanarers enlarged on the same Terms, they bred together, and proved as excellent when managed, as any brought out of Germany. In the last year of Queen Mary 1568. a Tempest of Thunder, within a mile of Nottingham, beat down all the Houses and Churches in two Towns, cast the Bells into the Church Yards, and some Webs of Lead were thrown 400 Foot off. The River Trent runs between the two Towns, the water whereof, with the mud was carried a quarter of a Mile, and Trees were pulled up by the Roots; A Child was taken out of a mans hand, and let fall 200 Foot off, of which it died; five or six men were slain, and neither flesh nor skin perished; there fell Hailstones 15 Inches about. July 6. 1662 several Persons being in a Field near Nottingham in Thundring Weather, saw a Wind-Mill at some distance which seemed all in a flame, so that they thought it had been burnt, but when they came near it was not much prejudiced, only one Rake head burnt.

This County hath 8 Hundreds, 9 Market-Towns, 168 Parishes, and is in the Diocess of York; It elects 8 Parliament Men, and gives in the Title of Earl to D. Finch.

NORTHUMBERLAND hath Durham

ham South, Cumberland South West, the Ocean East and Scotland Nort-East; the Soil is not very fruitful, it abounds in Fish, Fowl and Sea-coal and was formerly a Kingdom, several Kings reigning therein, among others Ethelburg, who in 617. married his Daughter to Edwin a Pagan, who being hated by K. Ethelfride fled to Redwald K. of the East-Angles; he being corrupted by Ethelfride, intended to betray Edwin into his hands, of which he had notice by a Fiend, who perſuaded him to flie and ſave himſelf, to whom Edwin ſaid, 'Whither ſhall I fly that have 'already ſought for ſhelter, almoſt in all the Provinces 'of the Realm, and if I muſt needs be ſlain, I had 'rather the King ſhould do it than ſome other unwor-'thy perſon: Edwin being alone there appeared one 'to him, ſaith, Bede who ſaid, I know well the cauſe 'of thy heavineſs, what wouldſt thou give him who 'would deliver thee from this fear and reconcile thee 'to Redwald again, I would ſaid Edwin, give him all 'that ever I had. And what, ſaid the other, if I 'a make thee a mightier King than any of thy Progeni-'tors, Edwin anſwered as before: Then ſaid the o-'ther, And what if I ſhew thee a better way of life 'than ever was ſhewed to any of thy Anceſtors, wilt 'thou obey my counſel? Yes, ſaid Edwin, withall 'my heart; the other laying his hand on his head 'ſaid, when this token happeneth to thee, then re-'member this time of tribulation, and the promiſe 'thou haſt made, and the words I have ſaid unto thee: And ſo he vaniſht, preſently after his friend came ſaying, be of good cheer, 'For now Redwald which, 'ſought thy deſtruction, by the mediation of the 'Queen is turned, ſo that he is reſolved to keep pro-'miſe with thee, and to protect thee what ever comes 'of it. Then Redwald raiſed an Army in Edwins quarrel, and gave Battle to Ethelfride on the borders of Mercia, where Ethelfride was ſlain, and Edwin made King of Northumberland, yet he remained a Pagan, though Ethelburga his Queen, and Paulinus a

learned Bishop perswaded him to imbrace Christianity. Hereupon a new affliction fell upon him; for Quincilinus and Kinegilsus, Kings of the West-Saxons, envying him, hired a villain to murther him, who watching when he had few with him, run at him with an invenomed Sword, but one of the Servants interposing, received it through his own Body, the King being wounded by the Swords point which came through: He lay long sick of it, but recovering raised an Army against those West-Saxon Kings, who sought his destruction, and promised, That if he obtained the Victory, he would be Baptized; and his Queen being delivered of a Daughter, he caused it to be Baptized, with 12 of his Family: Then advancing against his Enemies, he obtained Victory, yet the Glory of the World so dazled his Eyes, that he neglected his vow of being Baptized, for tho he heard Paulinus Preach, and left his Idolatrous service, yet he told him, 'That 'if he could not suddenly leave the Religion of his 'Fore-Fathers, nor be Baptized, but upon mature 'deliberation, and the advice of his Counsel: Paulinus observing these difficulties, prayed to God on his behalf, till the Vision of Edwin appeared to Paulinus, who came to the King and laying his hand on his head, asked him, If he remembred that Token? who well remembring it, was so afflicted, that he was ready to fall down at Paulinus his feet; but he not suffering it, said, 'Behold, O King, you have vanquish-'ed your Enemies, and obtained your Kingdom, now 'perform your promise, which was to imbrace the 'Christian Faith, and to be obedient to our Lord 'Christ. The King after consultation with his Nobles was himself, with many of his Subjects, Baptized by Paulinus, and all the Idols were destroyed. During the Heptarchy of the Saxons, there were two Kings in Northumberland called Osterich and Eanfride, who had been instructed in the Christian Religion by Paulinus, but after they came to Kingly Dignitie, they renounced Christ, and returned to their Idols, but as they

they forsook Christ, he forsook them, and within a year they were both slain by Cadwaller King of the Brittains In 1276. happened a great rot by a Sheep of incredible greatness, brought out of Spain into Northumberland. John Duns called Scotus, was born at Emilden (others for his name say in Scotland.) who being brought up in Merton Colledge in Oxford, was learned in Logick, and the intricate Divinity of those days, so that he was called the Subtile Doctor, he went thence to Paris, where as he was sitting at Table in respect of his Learning, with Charles the Bald, K. of France, and behaving himself like a slovenly Scholler, the K. jestingly asked him, *Quid interest inter Scotum et Sotum*, what difference is between a Scot and a Sot; he merrily, yet confidently answered, *Mensa*, the Table, as though the King were the Sot: Another time the King gave him two large Fishes, and one little one in a Dish, bidding him carve to two other Schollars who were tall, himself being little; Mr. John lays the two great Fishes on his own Trencher, and gives them the little one; The King smiling, said, In good Faith Mr. John you are no fair Carver? yes, Sir very fair, said he, for here (pointing to himself and the two great Fishes) be two great ones, and a little one, and so yonder (pointing to the Schollars) are two great ones & one little one He went thence to Colen, where he died miserably; for being taken with an Apoplexy, he was too hastily buried, and after a time revived, and in vain calling for help, he knocked his head against the grave stone, and dashed out his Brains, as was after discovered; whereupon these Verses were made in Latin, thus Englished.

All learning taught in humane Books & couch'd in Hith Writ,
Dun Scotus *dark and doubtful words, by subtilty of wit:*
No marvel that to doubtful terms of life himself was brought
For with a wile and subtil trick, death on his bed wrought
Since the her stroke to kill our sight would not to him vouchsafe
So he poor man (a pitious case) was buried quick in grave.

In 1339. was an inundation at Newcastle upon Tine which brake down the Town Wall, six perches in length, and near a place called Walkenew 120. Persons were drowned. *In* 1402. Patrick Hepburn, a Scost man, invaded Northumberland, loading his Souldiers with prey and Prisoners, but in his retreat, marching carelesly he was met with by the E. of Northumberland, the flower of his Army was slain, and a multitude taken Prisoners; to revenge it A Dowglas with 20000 entered Northumberland, but at Hamilden the English under Henry L. Piercy, named Hotspur, and George E. of March, put them to flight, killing 10000 and took 5000 Prisoners. In 1657. Machal Vivan, Minister of Lesbury, being 110 years old, who for 40 years before could not read without Spectacles, yet then his sight was so renewed, that he could read the smallest print without, he had lost most of his Teeth; and now new ones came, and having been long Bald, this hair came again like a Childs; he was before feeble; but now his strength increased, so as to walk some miles, to study much and preach twice every Lords-day. Northumberland is divided into six Wards, hath 6 Market-Towns, 460 Parishes, and is in the Diocess of Durham; It elects 8 Parliament men, and for some Ages gave the Title of Earls to the same Family of the Piercies, which being extinct in the Male line. George Fitzroy is now Lord of Northumberland, and John Hollis D. of Newcastle.

OXFORDSHIRE hath Barkshire on the South, Glocestershire West, Buckingham East, Warwick and Northampton-shires North; The air and fruitful soil of this County, are both delicious: It takes the name from the English Athens since the time of the old Brittains, the Academy being translated from Greekland in Wiltshire to Oxford, as more beautiful, in private Houses, and publick Buildings; Mat. Paris calls it the second School of Christendom and the chief Pillar of the Catholick Church, and in the

the Council of Vienna it was ordained that in Paris, Oxford, Bononia, and *Salamanca*, Schools ſhould be erected for the Hebrew, Greek, Arabick, and Chaldean Tongues, and that Oxford ſhould be the general Univerſity for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It flouriſhed ſo in the Reign of *K.* Hen. 3. that 30000 Students were therein reſident. There are at preſent 17 Colledges, 7 Halls, and many Collegiate-Churches, all ſtately buildings, with great endowments; noble Libraries, and learned Graduats of all Profeſſions; but the famous Library is that founded by Sir Tho. Bodley, who began to furniſh it with Books about 1598. before which K. Hen. 8. was a Benefactor thereto, who imployed perſons into divers parts of the World to collect Books, and from Conſtantinople of of the Patriarch there, he received a Ship laden with Arabick and Greek Books. Afterward it met with the liberality of the Nobility, Prelacy and Gentry, The E. of Pembrook procured a great number of Greek Manuſcripts out of Italy, and A. B. Laud beſtowed 1300 choice Manuſcripts on it, moſt in the Oriential Tongues, and to compleat it there was an acceſſion of above 8000 Books, being the Library of that learned Antiquary Mr. J. Selden, and by the bounty of Noble Benefactors is ſo improved that now it is ſcarce exceeded by any Library in the world: The Noble Theatre lately erected by Dr. Sheldon late A. B. of Canterbury is a building of as excellent workmanſhip, painting and contrivance as any in Europe. In 1036. Canutus the Daniſh K. died; and Hardiknute his Son being then in Denmark, Harold his baſtard Brother, ſtept into the Throne, for the Nobility meeting at Oxford, the preſence of the one outweiged the abſence of the other, ſo he was Crowned King at Oxford by Elnuthus, A. B, of Canterbury, who having the Crown and Scepter in his poſſeſſion, ſwore he would not conſecrate any for K. ſo long as any of Q. Emma's Children were living, For, ſaid he, 'Canutus committed them 'to my truſt and protection, and to them will I give

'my Faith and Allegiance; this Scepter and Crown 'therefore *I* here lay down upon this Altar, neither 'do I deny or deliver them to you, but by Apostolick 'Authority I require all Bishops that none of them 'presume therewith to consecrate you for King; 'as for your self you may if you dare, usurp that 'which I have committed to God on this Table. Yet these thundering words were allayed with golden promises of his future just Goverment, though they were soon forgot; but he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, dying 4 years after, and was buried at Oxford.

In 1258. a Parliament was called at Oxford, by H. 3. and the Lords and Bishops propounded to the King, 'That he should faithfully observe the Charter of Li-'berties which he had so often sworn to; That none 'should be Judges, but those who would judge accord-'ing to right, without respect to poor or rich, &c. And then renewed their Confederacy, 'That neither for 'life, nor death, nor love, nor hate, they would not 'be drawn to relent, till they had cleared England, in 'which themselves and their Forefathers were born, 'from Upstarts and Aliens, and had procured laudable 'Statutes, yea it was contrived by the Bishops, That '24 persons should have the Administration of the 'Kingdom, and appoint all Officers, reserving only to 'the King the highest place, in publick Meetings. And to inforce these Articles they provided strong Forces, so that the King and P. Edward were compelled to swear to these Oxford Provisions, for fear of perpetual Imprisonment the Lords having published a Proclamation, that whosoever resisted them should be put to death. Then the Peers and Prelates took their Oaths to be true to the King, and to stand to the Trial of their Peers; The Lords required W. de Valence the Kings Brother to deliver up a Castle; which he swearing he would not do, the E. of Leicester said, They would either have his Castle or his Head: The Peers being wholly theirs, so heightned the Barons

that

that when Henry Son to the King of Almain refused to take the Oath without his Fathers consent, they told him, That if his Father did not hold with the Birenage of England, he should not have a furrow of Earth among them: This made all the Fretch about the King run into France; yea Rich. K. of the Romans, the Kings Brother, coming to see him, the Barons grew suspicious, and required him to take the following Oath: 'Hear all men I Richard E. of Cornwal 'swear upon the holy Gospels to be faithful and for-'ward to reform with you the Kingdom of England, 'by the Counsel of wicked men too much deformed; 'and I will be an effectual Coadjutor to expel the Re-'bels and Troublers of the Realm out of the same: 'This Oath will I observe upon pain to forfeit all the 'Lands I have in England. These proceedings were too hot to hold; for the Earls of Leicester and Glocester, two of the chief Confederates falling out, the King took the advantage and soon recovered his Authority. Hence observe that the Popish Nobility, Clergy nor Laity, have not at all times been so Loyal to Princes, as they pretend. A Scholar of Oxford endeavouring to kill Hen. 3. at Woodstock was taken, and pulled to pieces with wild Horses.

In 1400 a conspiracy was contrived against K. Hen. 4. in the house of the Abbot of Westminster, a kind of Book Statesman, better read in the Politicks of Aristotle than Solomon: who remembring K. Hen. when Earl of Derby said, That Princes had to little, Religious men too much; and reading left being King, he should put his words into Act, thought it better to use preventing Physick, than to hazard curing it afterward; to be invited several discontented Lords to his House, with Murder of our K. Richard 2. Chaplains, and other Knights and Gentlemen, who communicating their disaffections against K. Henry; resolved to take away his life, contriving to publish a solemn Tournament to be held at Oxford, whither the King was to be invited to honour with his presence, and

where

while all were intent upon the sport, they would have murthered him. This Plot was resolved on, Oaths of secrecy taken, and Indentures for performing it seald The Justs are proclaimed, the King promiseth to come, secrecy on all hands is kept to the day; but by providence as the D. of Aumerle was riding to the Lds. at Oxford he in his way went to visit his Father the D. of Y. and having in his bosom the Indenture of Conspiracy, his Father at Dinner chanceing to spy it, asked what what it was; his Son answering, it was nothing that any way concerned him; By St. George (saith the Father) but I will see it, and snatching it from him, read it, and then fiercely said, 'I see Traytor, Idle-'ness hath made thee so wanton and mutinous, that 'thou playest with thy Faith and Allegiance as Chil-'dren do with sticks; thou hast been already faithless 'to K. Richard 2. and now again art false to K. Henry, 'and art never quiet, thou knowest that in open Parli-'ament I became surety for thy Allegiance both in 'Body and Goods, and can neither thy Duty nor my 'Desert restrain thee from seeking my destruction? in faith I will rather help forward thine; And his Horses being made ready, he with all speed rid to the King to Windsor; his Son knowing the danger, rid another way, and came to the Court before him, where locking the gates, and taking the Keys from the Porter, went to the King, and falling on his knees asked his pardon, who demanding for what Offence, he discovered the whole Plot; he had scarce done when his Father coming to to the King shewed the Indenture of Confederacy; This amazed the King, who laying aside the justing in jest, takes care not to be justled out of his Throne in earnest. The Confederate Lords at Oxford, hearing nothing of the Duke of Aumerle, nor the Kings coming, thought their Treason was discovered; but their case being desperate, they apparel Magdalen who was like K. Richard 2. in Royal Robes and publish that he was escaped out of Prison; dispatching Messengers to require assistance from France, and

then

then ſet forward againſt K. Henry at Windſor; but he being gone to London, they coming to Ciceſter the Bailiff with the Townſmen beat their forces, killing the D. of Surrey and the E. of Salisbury, and taking divers Priſoners; above 30 Lords Knights and Gentlemen, with Magdalen the Counterfeitt, King another being ſent to Oxford and there Executed. About this time another Treaſon was practiſed againſt K. Henry's Life, there being found in his Bed an Iron with three ſharp ſpikes upright, that in lying down he might thruſt himſelf upon them.

In the Reign of K. Hen. 8. 1541. one Mr. Mallery of Cambridge for Hereſy was convented before the Biſhops, and ſent to Oxford there to recant, and carry a Faggot to the terror of the Students, next Sunday he was brought to St. Maries Church, many Doctors Divines and Citizens being preſent; Dr. Smith preached the Recantation Sermon, and Mr. Mallery ſtood with his Faggot; during Sermon there was heard one crying, Fire, Fire, in the Street, who ſaw a Chimney a fire in Alhollows Pariſh, and paſſing by cried Fire, this being heard in the Church went one from to another, till it came to the Doctors and Preacher himſelf, who amazed look't up to the top of the Church, which others ſeeing, look up alſo; then began ſome to cry out Fire, Fire, where ſaith one, In the Church ſaith another, the Church was ſcarce pronounced, when there was a great cry, The Church [illegible] fire, The Church is a fire by Hereticks: The confuſion ra[illegible] duſt, which ſeemed like Smoak indeed; and the People were ſo afraid, that they began all to run away; but ſuch was the preſs, that the more they laboured the leſs they could get out, ſticking ſo faſt in the door, that there was no moving, ſome ran to a Wicket on the North, and to another door on the Weſt, but there was ſuch a throng, that with the force the great bar of Iron, was pulled out and broke, yet could not the door be opened, being paſt hope of getting out, they ran up and down, crying, the Hereticks had Conſpired their death, One ſaid he heard the Fire, another he ſaw it, and another ſwore he felt the Lead drop on his Head, none made more noiſe than the Doctor, who cried out in the Pulpit, Theſe are the ſubtleties of the Hereticks againſt me Lord have mercy upon me, Lord, &c. The Doctors from Authority fell to intreaties, one offering 20 pound, another his Scarlet Gown, if any would pull him out though by the Ears One with a Board covered his Head againſt the ſcalding Lead which they feared more than the falling of the Church; one broke the Glaſs and got his Head and one ſhoulder out, but ſtuck faſt between the Iron Bars, and could move neither way; others ſtuck in the doors, over the Heads of whom ſome got out: A Boy on the top of the Church door ſeeing a Monk, got upon the Heads of men with a wide Cowl at his back, conveyed him-

self into it: the Monk got out but finding it heavie and hearing a voice behind him, he was more afraid than while in the throng, belihving the Spirit which set the Church on fire had flown into his Cowl; so he play'd the Conjurer; saying, In the name of 'God I command thee to declare what thou art that art behind 'my back: I am Bertram's *Boy*, said the other; *But* I, said the 'Monk, adjure thee in the name of the inseparable Trinity, that 'thou wicked Spirit do tell me who thou art; I am Bertram's 'Boy, said he, pray good Master let me go.

The Monk perceiving the matter, took the *Boy* out who ran away, mean time those without the Church seeing all safe, made signs to them within to be quiet; but this increased their fear, supposing the Church on fire, and that they were bid not to venture out, because of the dropping of the Lead; at length the mistake was discovered: Next day were numbers of *Bills* set on the Church doors to enquire for things lost, for in this hurry few but left something behind: The poor Heretick who by this disturbance had not done his Pennance, performed it next day at St. Frideswides.

In 1553. at Middleton-stony, a Woman brought forth a Child with two perfect Bodies from the Navel upwards; the Legs grew out at the midst where the Bodies joyned and had but one issue for the Excrements of both, they were Girls, and lived 18 days. In 1577. the Judges sitting at the Assizes in Oxford, there arose a Pestilent damp, so that all present died in 40 hours after, and the contagion went no farther; there died the L. chief Baron Bell, the Sheriffs, several Gentlemen, almost all the Jury, and 300 others. In 1650. Ann Green, a person unmarried was executed for killing her Bastard Child at Oxford; after some hours her body being taken down, for an Anatomy, some heat was found in her, which was improved to a perfect recovery; some believed it was a miraculous token of her Innocency, she affirming before and after Execution, That the Child fell from her into a Vault without any design to destroy it; she lived many years after, was married and had three children. The Family of the Popes is considerable in this County the Predecessor being active under the L. Cromabound, viding [illegible] whereby he made his fortune; there are many Descendants from him of good Estates by the same Token that when K. J. came to the House of Sir T. Pope, his Lady being lately delivered of a Daughter, the Babe was presented to the K. with this Paper of Verses in her hand.

See this [illegible] here
Did never sit in Peter's Chair,

Neither

Neither a Tripple Crown did wear,
And yet she is a Pope.
No Benefice she ever did,
Nor did dispence with sins for Gold,
She hardly is a fev'night old,
And yet she is a Pope.
No King her feet did ever kiss,
Or had from her worse looks than this,
Nor did she ever hope
To Saint one with a Rope,
And yet she is a Pope.
A Female Pope, you'l say a second Joan,
No sure, she is Pope Innocent or none.

This County hath 14 Hundreds, 15 Market Towns, 260 Parishes. It elects 9 Parliament Men.

RUTLANDSHIRE hath Lincoln E. Nottingham S. an Horseman may ride round it in a day; so named from one Rute, who rid round it; or from the redness of the Earth which stains the Wool of their Sheep reddish; The Air is good The soil Rich, Woods are plenty, the Hills are stored with Cattle, the Vallies with Springs, Grain and Pastures. This little County is 14 miles long, 12 broad, and 42 miles about. Their Ancient Inhabitants were subdued by Pub. Ostorius under the Empire Claudius, and the Saxons made it part of the Mercian Kingdom; it was bequerthed by Edw the Confessor to his Q. Edith, and after her decase to Westminster Abby; The Family of the Ferrers were here seated, whose Badge in the Shire-Hall, is a large Iron Horse-shoe. Oakham is a Market Town, which the Barringtons enjoyed, with Priviledge, 'That if any of Noble 'Birth came within the Precinct of that Lordship, they should 'forfeit a Shoe from the horse whereon they rid, or else re-'deem it with a sum of money; and many Horshoes are nailed on the Shire-Hall door, ancient and new, whose names are stamped on them; and there was a suit at Law against the K. of Lincoln, who refused to pay the Fine.

Little Jeffery was born at Oakham, his Father was a proper man, and presented him at Burleigh in the Hill to the Dutchess of Buckingham, being 9 years old, and three foot and an half high; Upon which Jeffery was heightned into Silk and Sattin, and had two tall Men to attend him; he was proportionable; but tho' the least that ever England saw, yet a proper person to one in Italy, of ripe Age, and above a Cubit high, and carried about in a Parrots Cage. This Jeffery was presented in a Pye baked to K. Ch. 1. and lived in plenty at Court, having

a high mind in a low body, which made him not know himself nor his Father, for which by the Kings command he was severely corrected; He was no Coward, being a Captain of Horse in the Kings Army, and went over with the Q. to France; where being provoked by Mr. Crofts, who accounted him the object, not of his Anger, but Contempt; he shewed that a Pistol is a pure leveller; for shooting Mr. Crofts he was imprisoned. The Kings great Porter in a Mask at Whitehall, pulled him out of his Pocket, to the surprize of the Spectators, he was the least man of the least County in England; yet a late Author says there was one P. French, born in Oxfordshire, 36 years old and a married woman; in all parts proportionable, and of good shape, wanting half an inch of a yard in height, which is lower than M. Maximus, or M. Tullius, each but two Cubits high, yet Knights of Rome, but higher than Canopas the Dwarf of Julia, Neice to the Emp. Augustus, who was but two foot and an hand breadth high. Rutland hath 5 Hundreds, 2 Market Towns, 48 Parishes, and elects 2 Parliament Men.

SHROPSHIRE hath Cheshire N. Worcester, Hereford and Radnor S. Montgomery and Denby W. It produceth Iron, Pitcoal, &c. Shrewsbury for Circuit Trade and Wealth, surpasses Ludlow, the Trade is chiefly in Cloth and Freezes. In 1197. Rob. of Shrewsbury was B. of Bangor, whom K. John in War with Leoline P. of Wales took Prisoner and enjoyned him to pay 300 Hawks for his ransome. So in 1628 a Nobleman was ransomed in the Isle of Rhee for abrace of Greyhounds. the Bishop procured them from Norway, and Pembrokeshire; This Bishop ordered his Body to be buried in the Market place of Shrewsbury, either from his humility, or foresight that in the fury of the Wars between the English and Welch, men would preserve their Markets though their Churches were destroyed:

In 1402. a Conspiracy was hatched, by the Piercies Earls of Northumberland and Worcester with Henry Hotspur against K. Hen. 4. for denying to redeem their Kinsman Mortimer from Glendours slavery; and also the benefit of such Scots Prisoners as they had taken at Hamilden, so they procured Mortimers delivery, and made a League with Owen Glendour, to divide the Kingdom between; the Lyon, the Dragon, and the Wolf pursuant to an old proverb, that they should divide the Land among them; all from the Severn to Trent South and East to the E. of March; all Wales and beyond Severn West to be Owen Glendours, and the remainder from Trent North to be the L. Piercies; K. Henry acquainted therewith, published by Proclamation that Mortimer E. of March had voluntarily caused himself to be taken Prisoner, that the Rebels might have some colour for their acting; so he had no reason to seek his release. The Piercies assisted

fisted with some Scots, the E. of Stafford, A. B. of York and others, join with O. Glendour; sending these following Articles, in writing to K. Henry. That he had falsified his Oath, swearing at his Landing he came only to recover his Estate and would not meddle with the King or Crown, that Traiterously he had taken, Arms against his Soveraign Lord K. Richard 2. Imprisoned him and caused him to be murdered, and without any Title or Right had procured himself to be crowned King; That ever since the Murder of K. Rich. he had unjustly kept the Crown from his Cousin Edmund Mortimer to whom it belonged; That when no want compelled him, he had imposed Taxes upon the People of which they durst not complain, That no Justice should be expected from him, since contrary to his Coronation Oath he had by Letters into divers Counties, procured such Parliament Men to be chosen, as might serve his turn: And lastly that whereas for Affinities sake he ought to have ransomed his Cousin the E. of March from his loathsome Imprisonment, he not only denied it, but falsly published, that he became a voluntary prisoner; for which and many other causes they defied Henry as a Traitor and Usurper, and vowed his destruction, and the restoring the E. to his Right. K. Henry knew these Articles were true, yet since this did not hinder him from seeking the Crown when he had it not; it would less hinder him from keeping it now he had it; and if he were able, being a private man, to get it from a K. he was more able, being King to keep it from private Men; and for objections of Conscience, he could answer all by this, That if his Title were good against K. Richard by his resigning, it was so against Mortimer by his swearing Allegiance; so he raised an Army, and having prevented the Rebels from Joining the Welch, he routed them in Battle Field near Shrewsbury though not for want of Valour either in the Scots or Henry Hotspur, who was slain and the E. of Worcester made Prisoner with many more. On the Ks. part the L. Stafford who that day had revolted to him & 9 Knighted that morning were slain with 1600 Soldiers, but of the Conspirators above 6000; the King was unhorsed by Dowglass, who slew Sir W. Blunt, that day attired like the K. who being taken Prisoner by the fall of his Horse, was by the King for his Valiour set at liberty. In this Battle P. Hen though wounded in the face with an Arrow, continued fighting. After this Victory the E. of Worcester was beheaded and many others hanged, and quartered. He then sent P. Henry into Wales but all Glendours Army forsook him; so that lurking in the woods he was famished. Many of his Associates taken and put to death In 1552. the Sweating sickness broke out in Shrewsbury, and the North, In London in one week there died 800 Persons; it took away men in 12 or 24 hours; the 2 Sons of Ch. Brandon

D. of

D. of Suffolk died thereof, one an hour after the other; so that both died Dukes. This Disease followed the English where ever they were in Forreign parts, but seized upon none of any other Country. Tho Par was born at *Winnington* 1483. At 80 years he married his first Wife and in 32 years had but two Children by her; being 120 years old he married C. Milton, and got her with Child, he lived 150 years; He was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel, slept away most of his time and was all hairy.

From head to heel his *Body* had all over
A quickset, thickset, natural hairy cover.

Change of Air, Diet, or the trouble of Visitants hastened his end. He died Nov. 15. 1635. and was buried in the Abby Church.,

Shropshire hath 15 Hundreds, 15 Market Towns, 170 Parishes it sends 12 Parliament Men.

SOMERSETSHIRE hath the Severn North, Glocester N. E Wiltshire E. Devon. W. and Dorset S. It abounds in Cattle, Cheese, Lead, and is so fruitfull in Corn that a single Acre of Land will serve a good Family with a Bushel of Wheat every week for a year. This County hath three Cities Bath, Wells, and *Bristol*; the first named so from the hot Baths, called, the Waters of the Sun, It is recorded that *Bladud* the Son of Lud K. of the Britains in the year of the World 3100 built this City, and conveyed Vertue into these Waters by Magick Art, that by Necromancy he wrought Wonders and made himself Wings attempting to fly like Dedalus, but the Devil forsook him in his Journey so that he broke his neck; In this City there boyl up three hot Springs of black water, sending up Vapours, and a strong scent. These Springs cure Bodies of corrupt humours their heat causing sweat; They are frequented almost for all diseases; the Cross Bath is most temperate having 13 Seats of Stone inclosed with a wall; The second is hotter, and called Hot Bath, adjoyning is the Spittle or Lazar House for poor diseased persons; the greatest is called the Kings Bath, walled round with 32 seats Arched, This City hath Walls, wherein are Antique Images, and Roman Inscriptions, with a large Cathedral,

The City of Wells is so called from the Springs or Wells that boil up there, from St. Andrews Well, comes so much Water as makes a swift brook; The Cathedral is, beautiful, but the Frontispeice of the West end excellent rising to the top all of Imagery in Stone of antique fashion. Bristow hath the River Avon running through it, and had a double Wall, it is beautiful with buildings publick and private. and hath Sewers under ground for conveyance of Soil. In the City and Suburbs are 26 Churches. They carry all upon sleds, the water at the Key ebbs and flows

40 foot

40 foot. This City is well inhabited, the Haven admitting Ships under Sail into its bosom. K. Arthur being Murdered by Mordred in Cornwall, was thence carried to Glastenbury and there buried in 542. and 600 years after was taken up by K. Henry 2. who being at Pembroke heard certain Songs of the Acts of King Arthur, sung by a VVelch Poet, to his Harp; and that he was buried in Glastenbury Church yard between two Pillars there standing; the King causing the ground to be digged seven foot deep was found a broad Stone, wherein was fastened a leaden Cross; on which in barbarous Characters was written, Here lies K. Arthur buried in the Vale of Avelona; and 9 foot deeper his Body was found in the Trunk of a Tree, the bones large, in his skull were ten wounds, one great and plain; his Queen Guenever a Beauty lay by him, her Hair curiously plaited, of Gold colour whole till touched, but then fell to ashes.

In 1590. was a strange Apparition in Somersetshire, 60 Personages all clothed in black, who continued some time and vanished; then another like number appeared again in bright Armour, and encountred one another and vanished; This was sworn before Sir George Norton, by 4 men that saw it. In 1596 Dec. 6. being Sunday, in the Cathedral of VVells during Sermon, was a sudden darkness with Thunder and Lightning which threw People upon the ground, all the Church seemed in a flame, with a loathsome stink, the Tempest over, and the people recovering their senses, some were marked with strange Figures on their Bodies and their garments not perished, neither were any Marked who stood in the Chanc.

In January 1648. was seen a Meteor in the Air near Bristol divers nights together, shooting out long fiery streames East and VV; This was just before the death of K. Charles 1. In August 1655. a Carpenter at Pennard went to a Fair at Lidford and left his W. & Children at home, at his return he found all his Children murdered, the eldest being nine years old and put into a Chest, supposed to be done by their own Mother who could not be found. VVochey hole in Mendip Hills two Miles from VVells is an under ground concavity, with spacious Vaults, and Labirinths; Thus described by a Learned Eye-witness; 'Passing into it with 'Lights, among other Rarities we found, the water which dropped from the Roof of the Rock made some impression in it, 'but was not turned into Stone as appears by the Shape, colour 'and hardness it being more clear than the Rock though doubtless 'it will turn to the same substance, and thereby the Rocks will 'be increased.

John Courcy Baron of Stoke-Courcy subdued Ulster in Ireland, and was created Earl thereof: he was after surprized by Hugh Lacy sent over into England, and imprisoned by King John

John in the Tower, A French Caſtle was to have the Title tryed by combate before the Kings of England and France, Courcy of a lank Body with ſtaring Eyes is ſent for out of the Tower to undertake the Frenchman, and becauſe weakened by Impriſonment, had a large allowance to recruit his ſtrength, The Monſieur who was to fight with him hearing how much he eat and drank, and gueſſing at his courage by his ſtomach, took him for a Canibal who would devour him, and was afraid to encounter him; The two Kings deſirous to ſee a proof of Courcies ſtrength, cauſed a Steel Helmet to be laid before him, Courcy looking about ſternly as if He intended to cut it with his Eyes as well as his Arms, cut the Helmet in two at own blow, ſtriking his Sword ſo deep into the block, that none but himſelf could pull it out, Being demanded why he looked ſo ſtern the he replied, Had I failed of my purpoſe I would have killed the two Kings, and all the reſt in the place words well ſpoken becauſe well taken, ſaith Doctor Fuller, all being then highly in good humour, he died in France 1210.

This County hath 42. Hundreds, 30 Market Towns, 185 Pariſhes and is in the Dioceſs of Bath and Wells. It elects 18 Parliament Men, and gives the Title of D. to C. Seymour, Bath of Earl to *B*, Greenville, and Briſtol to J. Digby.

STAFFODSHIRE hath Cheſhire North *Derby* E. Warwick and Worceſter S. and *Shropſhire West*. It produces Alabaſter, Pitcoal and Fiſh; Stafford Town was built by K. Edward the Elder; Leichfield is greater and of more fame, an ancient City called Leichfield by Bede that is, The Field of dead Bodies, from the Chriſtians there Martyred by Diocleſian; The Town is low ſeated, and large, divided by a Shallow Water, and joyned by two Brides with ſluces; the South part conſiſting of divers Streets; The Cathedral is walled like a Caſtle, having three Spiers of Stone, and for elegant building yields to few in England.

In 1591. by a Tempeſt, the Shaft of the Steeple was rent through the middle, the roof ſhattered, and many Houſes were overthrown. In Cawck-wood above 3000 Trees were down, and 50 Steeples. In 1662. July 30. was a great Storm at Eardly, with Thunder, and a ſtrange noiſe in the Air; There fell Hailſtones as big as Hens Eggs, ſome 7 Inches about, and lay on the ground a quarter of a yard thick; A man had his back and arms black and blew with the Hail; the Barle was ſtruck out of the Ear as if threſhed, and it beat other Corn to pieces, killed Fowl, Sheep and Lambs; the Hailſtones taſted Salt, like Sal Prunella, and kept long without waſting.

In 1669. a dark Cloud appeared over Leichfield, containing a number of Antflies, ſo thick that they darkened the Sky, and fell down in abundance, filling the Houſes; The People were ſtung with them, yea the Horſes ſo diſturbed that they ran about as wild; the Market People were forced to pack up and be gone; others were driven out of the Field from Harveſting, thus they continued 2 or 3 hours, multitudes falling dead, and laying ſo thick in the ſtreets that whole handfulls of them might be taken up, and the People throw them in heaps. The Remainder took their flight North, and moleſted other places. This was atteſted, ſaith Mr. Clark, by many eye-witneſſes.

This County hath 5 Hundreds, 18 Market Towns, 130 Pariſhes and is in the Dioceſs of Coventry and Leichfield; It elects 10 Parliament Men.

SUFFOLK hath Norfolk N. Cambridge W. the Ocean E. and Eſſex S. It abounds in Corn and Cloth; their Cheeſe it ſent into Germany, France and Spain; Ipſwich is the chief Town both for Commerce and Building, formerly walled as by the ruins appears, but raſed by the Danes, who in 991, plundred all the Sea-Coaſts, and laid the Town deſolate. In 1189. near Orford the Fiſhers took in their Nets a Fiſh, like a man in all parts, which was kept ſix months, he ſpake not a word, eat all manner of meats; he was brought to Church, but ſhewed no ſign of Devotion, at length he ſtole to Sea, and was never after. ſeeIn 1216. Hugh de Bones coming to aid K. John with 60000 French, they were all caſt away, to whom the K. had granted Norfolk and Suffolk to inhabit. T. Woolſey was born in Ipſwich, his Father a Butcher, a Poet thus deſcants thereon.

Brave Prieſt whoever was thy Sire by kind,
Woolſey of Ipſwich ne're begat thy mind.

A Nobleman who was merry, but extravagant, having ſold a Town came huffing to Court with a new ſuit of Cloths, and ſaid, Am not I a mighty Man that have an hundred Houſes on my back? Woolſey replyed, You might have better imployed it in paying your debts: Indeed, quoth he, you ſay well, for I remember my Father owed my Maſter your Father three half pence for a Calves head, hold your hand there is two-pence for it: He was of ſuch undertakings that the hiſtory of them would require a Volume: He was Cardinal of St. Cicily, he died with grief at Leiceſter 1530. and was buried there, without any Monument, of which Dr. Corbet a great wit of his own Colledge thus complains.

And though from his own ſtore Woolſey might have
A Palace or a Colledge for his Grave:

Yet

Yet here he lies inter'd as if that all
Of him to be remembred were his fall.
Nothing but Earth to Earth, no pompous weight.
Upon him, but a Pebble or a Quait:
If thou art thus neglected what shall we
Hope after death, that are but shreds of thee?

It is reported that being afraid of the Anger of K. Hen. 8. he took such a strong Purge, that his rotten body being not able to bear it, he died thereof; his body was black, and so heavy six men could hardly carry it, it stunk so intolerably, that they buried him in the night, at which time was such a Tempest, that all the Torches were put out, and such a stink that they threw him hastily into his Tomb.

At Otford by the Sea-side all hard stone, where never Grass grew, nor Earth was seen, there Sprung up such abundance of Pease, that the poor gathered a 100 quarters, yet left some rip and some blossoming which brought down the price of Corn. In 1570. while the Minister was Preaching at Bliborough a Tempest of Lightning and Thunder, struck through the wall of the Church throwing down 20 Persons, rending the wall up to the Vestry, tearing the Timber and Steeple; the People lay half an hour before they recovered; a Man and Boy were found dead, and the rest miserably scorched. Suffolk hath 22 Hundreds, 29 Market Towns, 575 Parishes; It elects 16 Parliament men.

SURREY hath Middlesex N. Kent E. Sussex S. Hant and Berkshires W. the borders are fruitful, but the inward parts barren; It is full of Gentile Houses, it hath good Box, Fullers Earth and Corn; Excellent Tapestry is made at Mortlack. Kingston was once the Seat of many Kings, and so was Gilford formerly much larger. The Medicinal Waters at Epsum, are much frequented, found out 1618. by one H. Wicker in a dry Summer, who discovering water in the Footing of some Beast, suspected it to be Urine, but was confuted by the clearness, so with his staff digged a hole, and next day he found it running over with clear water, which the Cattle would not drink for its Mineral Taste. It runs through veins of Allom, and was at first used only for outward sores, but since drank with many diseases. There is a Rive at the Swallow sinketh into the earth and riseth again two miles off near Leatherhead, they say a Goose was put in and came out again alive, tho' without Feathers. There is a Vault nigh Rygate of fine sand, capable of 500 men which was anciently the Mansion of some great Person, having several Rooms; if natural it curiously imitates Art, if artificial it lively represents Nature. K. Edw. 3. that glorious Conqueror

fell into his laſt ſickneſs at Richmond, when he was drawing on his Concubine Alice Pierce came and took the Rings from his Fingers, leaving him gaſping for breath; and the Officers of the Court rifled him whatever they could: A Prieſt lamenting the Kings miſery, that amongſt all his Servants had none to aſſiſt him in his laſt moments, exhorted him to repent and implore the Mercy of Heaven, the K. had loſt his Speech, but at theſe words utrered his mind imperfectly, and made ſigns of contrition, but his voice failing him in pronouncing the word Jeſu, he yielded up the Ghoſt.

In 1491. K. Hen. 7. held Juſting at Richmond; where Sir J. Parker running againſt Mr. H. Vaughan, by reaſon of a faulty Helmet, was ſtruck in the mouth and died in the place.

In 1602. Q. Eliz. retired to Richmond, and as a ſad Omen commanded the Coronation Ring to be filed off her Finger, which ſhe had never ſince taken off, it being ſo grown into the Fleſh as not to be drawn off without filing; the Almonds of her Jaws ſwell'd, her Appetite failed and ſhe was very melancholy; a numneſs ſeized her, and ſhe would diſcourſe with none but *Dr.* Whitgift A.B. of Canterbury. The Secretary & Admiral askt about her Succeſſour, ſhe anſwered, My Throne hath been the Throne of Kings, I will have a K. ſucceed me, and what K. but the K. of Scots, my neareſt Kinſman? The A.*B.* exhorting her to think upon God, That I do (ſaid ſhe) my thoughts never wander from him: The laſt day of the year 1602. ſhe yielded up her Soul to God. Her body was embalmed, and April 28. it was buried at Weſtminſter Abby; where was ſuch ſighing, and weeping as the like hath ſcarce been known for the *Death* of a Soveraign, 1600 Mourners were at her Funeral. Tho. Cromwel was born at Putney, his Father was a *Blackſmith*, and could not beſtow much on his Education, yet ſuch was his wit that he made his Fortune; He was in the ſervice of C. Wolſey, after whoſe death K. H. 8 finding the quickneſs of his wit, advſied with him in many difficult matters, who informed the K. his Authority was abuſed by the Pope and his Clergy, who being ſworn to him, were diſpenſed with and ſworn anew to the Pope, ſo that he was but half a K that the Clergy by their Oath were in a Premunire and their Lands fallen to the K. and the *Biſhops* gave 100000*l.* pound for Compoſition; after which the K. ſuppreſſed all the Monaſteries in England, and the Popes power was aboliſhed; yet the Popiſh Clergy endeavoured to reſtore it, which Cromwell was aware of, and told his Servants in what a ſlippery condition he ſtood by the variable affections of the K. and malice of his Popiſh Adverſaries, requiring them to be circumſpect; ſoon after he was accuſed of Hereſy, and of ſpeaking againſt the K. yet his Enemies durſt not try him by his Peers, but by an Act of Attainder

tainder, was condemned before he was heard: The K. after h
death wiſhed that he had his Cromwel alive again; When h
came upon the Scaffold at Towerhill he ſpake thus; I am com
hither to die, I am by the Law condemned thereto; I have live
a Sinner, and offended my God, for which I ask forgiveneſ
It is known to many of you that I was a great Traveller, and
being of mean Parentage was called to high Eſtate, and now
have offended my Prince, for which I heartily ask him forgive-
neſs, beſeeching you to pray to Almighty God to forgive m
ſo long as Life remaineth, that I may not waver in my Faith.
He then prayed thus; *Grant O moſt merciful Father that when
death ſhall ſhut the eyes of my body, I my behold thee; that when
death hath taken away the uſe of my Tongue, my heart may cry, Lord
Jeſus receive my Soul, Lord into thy hands I commend my Spirit.*
Amen. And then he quietly gave up his Spirit, 1541. Upon
his Monument was ingraven, Cromwell firnamed the Great
whom Wolſey firſt raiſed from the Forge to eminent good
fortunes; Whom K. Henry 8. uſed as his inſtrument to ſuppreſs
the Popes Supremacy, and to diſſolve Religious Structures; whom
he advanced to the higeſt pitch of honour and authority; whom
he caſt down ſuddenly, and bereft both of Life and Dignities
lies here interred.

Surrey hath 7 Hundreds, 7 Market Towns, beſides Southwark, 140 Pariſhes, and elects 14 Parliament Men.

SUSSEX hath Surrey N. Kent E. the Sea S. Hantſhire W.
The ſoil is bad for Travellers in Winter, being low and deep.
The middle Tract hath Meadows and Corn-fields; the Sea coaſt
hath the Fruitful Downs; the North is full of Woods, one call'd
Andredswald 120 miles where Sigebert K. of W. Sax. was murdered
by a Boor. Chicheſter City is handſome, with Walls and a little
River on the Weſt, it hath 4 Gates from which the ſtreets cro
each other; in the middle is a Market Houſe of Stone with
Pillars. The Cathedral is very neat, with an high ſpired ſton
Steeple, firſt built by Ciſſa K. of the S. Saxons, who kept his
Court in this City. Lewes is populous, a mile in length, with
6 Pariſh Churches, where K. Athelſtane fixed a Mint for coin-
ing money; And W. de Warren E. of Surrey founded a Mon
aſtry, and built a ſtrong Caſtle, of which ſome Ruines yet re
main.

In 1282. K. Edw. 1. ſent a writ of Quo Warranto through Eng
requiring all men to ſhew their Titles to their Eſtates, which rai
much money, till J. E. Succeſſor to this Will of Warren drew out a
ruſty Sword and ſaid, He held his Lands by that, and by that
he would keep them till death, which ſpoiled the Kings further
proceeding in that dangerous Project;

In

In K. *Henry* 3. time the ſame *John* E. of *Warren* killed *Zouch Allen*, L. Chief Juſtice upon the Bench in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; ſo much did he preſume upon his favour with the K. In the *Barons Wars* with this K. the Lords got *Lewes Caſtle*, and fought a great battle near it, wherein the K. had his Horſe ſhot under him, and was taken Priſoner with his brother and Son.

In 1058. *Harlod* putting to Sea in a ſmall Boat from *Boſcham* his Mannor in *Suſſex*, was driven upon the Coaſts of *Normandy*, & by D. *Will.* detained till he ſwore to make him K. of *England* if *Edw.* the Confeſſor died Childleſs, yet without regard to his Oath he placed himſelf on the Throne. D. *Will.* hereupon landed at *Pemſey*, and revenged the prejury of *Harold* at Battle with ſuch ſeverity, that there fell 67974 *Engliſh* that day, the Conqueror thereby poſſeſſing the whole Kingdom and Reigned 20 years, being victorious at home and abroad: but ſuch is the vanity of earthly things, that ſometimes great Perſons are not ſuffered to reſt in their Tombs as appears in the following Relation. No ſooner had the ſoul of the victorious *Will. the Conqueror* left his body, but his Corps was abandoned by his Nobles, and his Servants ſtripe him of all Princely Furniture, his Naked Body was left upon the floor, and his Funerals neglected, till one *Harlwin* a poor Country Knight undertook to carry it to St. *Stephens* Church at *Caen* in *Normandy*, which that K. had founded: At his enterance into *Caen*, the *Covent* of Monks came forth to meet him, but at that inſtant happened a Fire, and as his Corps before, ſo now his Horſe was forſaken, all running to quench the fire, then they return and carry the Corps to Church: The ſtone Coffin being ſet down in the Chancel, as the body was ready to be laid in, one *Anſelm* alledged, That very place was the floor of his Fathers Houſe, which this dead K. had violently taken from him: Therefore (ſaid he) *I challenge this ground & in the name of God forbid, that the body of this Oppreſſor and ſpoyler be covered with the Earth of mine Inheritance*: So they were forced to compound with him for 100 pounds: Now was the body to be laid in that ſtone Coffin, but it proved too little ſo that preſſing it down the belly burſt with ſuch an intollerable ſtink, that all their Cenſers could not relieve them, all haſtened away, only a Monk or two to ſhuffle up the Burial, which they haſtily performed: yet was not this the laſt Trouble it met with, for ſome years after when *Caen* was taken by the *French*, his Tomb was rifled, his bones thrown out, and ſome of them by the Souldiers brought to *England*, ſo that conſidering his many troubles in life, and after death a mean man would hardly change Fortunes with him. In his Tomb was found a Plate of Braſs, with this Epitaph,

He he that the sturdy Normans *rul'd and or'e the* English *raign'd,*
And stoutly won, and strongly kept what so he had obtain'd;
And did his valiant Enemies by force bring under awe,
And made them under his Command live surjects to his Law:
This great K. William *lieth here, intomb'd in little Grave:*
So great a Lord, so small a House sufficeth him to have.

Sussex hath six Rapes, wherein are 65 Hundreds, 16 Market Towns, and 312 Parishes: It elects 20 Parliament Men.

WARWICKSHIRE hath *Leicester* and *Northampton* E. *Oxford* and *Glocest.* S. *Worcester* W. and *Staffordshire* N. it hath a good air and soil, and yields plenty of Corn, especially *The Vale of the Red Horse*, so called from the shape of a Horse cut out of a red Hill; also good Malt, Iron, Wood and Wool; It hath many Towns, the chief is *Coventry*, so called *a Tribus Conventibus*, from the three Convents that were in it: has been fortified with walls, 13 Gates, and 18 Towers; a little River runs through it, hath many fair Houses with two Churches of rare workmanship, in the midst is the Cross of Stone of curious Architecture: The Citizens having formerly offended their L. Leofrick, had their priviledges seized on, and were oppressed with heavy Taxes, But his wife the Lady Godina pitying their condition, interceeded with her Lord with such importunity, that at last he granted her, but upon such a condition as he thought she wo-

performe, which was to ride ſtark naked through *Coventry* at noon day: Though this was hard for a modeſt Lady, yet ſhe accepted his Grant, and ſtripping herſelf let looſe the large & beautiful lock of her Hair, which ſo covered her naked body that no part was uncivil to be ſeen, whereby ſhe redeemed their Liberties.

There is a Traditon that this Lady commanded all the people to keep their houſes that day, or to look out of the Windows, which one preſuming to do, was hanged or ſtruck blind, and his Effiges in a peeping poſture, is to be ſeen in a Belconey near the Croſs this day. *Warwick* is a Town of Commerce on the River Avon. On the South is a Caſtle ſtanding upon a Rock, with a ſtrong wall, a Gatehouſe, and 3 Towers called *Cæſars* Tower, Guyes Tower, and the Iron Tower, in all which are fine Lodgings, and a great *Bullwark*; There are two fair Churches in the Town, and handſome Houſes: The Poet thus deſcribes the Caſtle,

A place of ſtrength and health; in the ſame Fort,
You would conceive a Caſtle and a Court;
The Orchard, Gardens, Rivers and the Air,
May with the Trenches, Rampiers, *Walls* compare.
It ſeems no Art, no Force can interpoſe it,
As if a Lover built, a Souldier kept it.

Alceſter is an Ancient Market Town, formerly much bigger, probably a Garriſon of the Romans, ſince in Plowing and digging many ancient Copper pieces of Money are now found; one (ſaith Mr. Clark) Veſpaſians with Judea Capta, or Judea Conquered I have by me; He proceeds; *When I was Rector there* 1638. my Neighbour whoſe houſe was next to the Church-yard, digging a Celler, about 4 foot deep, met with two Urns or Earthen Pots, in one was nothing but aſhes, in the other were Medals ſet edg-long as full as it could be thruſt, the judging it to be only that Copper Money which they find ſo oft about the Town, ſet it careleſly upon the ground. The Town Knitters coming to ſee the work, picked out ſome pieces of this Money; at laſt one brought a piece to me, which upon a Tryall found to be Silver, and ſent for the Pot into my houſe, and being loth to break it with a Chiſell got all out of it; in the midſt I found 16 pieces of Gold, as bright as if lately put in, and 800 hundred pieces of Silver, yet no two alike, and the lateſt above 1400 years old; containing the Hiſtory of the Roman Empire, from Julius Cæſar till Conſtantine the Great, each of the Silver pieces weighed 7d. and each of the Gold 15 or 16 Shillings; I took a way of the Silver, and one of the Gold pieces, and ſent the reſt to Rob. L. Brook, L. of the Town. At Barnhill, the precious ſtone Aſtroites is found in great plenty, which being put in Venegar, will move up and down till compoſed into a Triangle. At Offchurch was the Palace of Offa the Mercian K. At Lemington, though far from the Sea, is

a Spring of Salt-water; and at Newnham is a Fountain whose waters are good again the Stone, Green-wounds, Impostumes, and being drunk with salt loosens, but with Sugar binds the Body it was found out by Ch. Daws in 1579. who having a great wound in his Arm was cured by washing it in this water; it turneth wood into stone. Near Warwick is Guy Castle, where Guy E. of Warwick after many valiant exploits led an Hermits Life, and was buried in the Chappel, which remains to this day. Mich. Drayton the Poet, was born at Athelston, and died 1621. who hath this Epitaph:

Do pious Marble, let thy Readers know
What they, and what their Chil dren owe
To Draytous Name, whose sacred Dust
We recommend unto thy Trust
Protect his memory, and preserve his story,
Remain a lasting Monument of his Glory;
And when the Ruines shall disclaim
To be the Treasurer of his Name,
His Name that cannot fade must be
An everlasting Monument to thee.

This County hath 5 Hundreds, 15 Market Towns, 168 Parishes, and elects 6 Parliament Men.

WESTMORELAND hath Cumberland West, and N. Lanrashire S. York and Durham E. It is a Western Moorish County, whence it hath its Name. The soil is barren, and can hardly be made fruitly qy Industry. Kendal the chief Town hath a great Trade, two broad and long streets cross each ther; here are made excellent Cloths, much esteemed: Verteberæ and Appleby was Famous in the time of the Romans; but since decayed: As a Monastry near the River Loder, is a spring Ebbs and Flows many times a day: it is thought some famous Exploit hath been performed there by the many huge stones like Pyramids, some 9 foot high, and 14 foot thick, ranged on a line at an equal distance a mile together, which seem placed as memorial, but of what Action there is no account.

At Ambleside near Winander Meer, a great water there appears the Reines of a City, which by the British bricks, and paved Highways seems a work of the Romans: The Fortress fenced with a Ditch was 132 Ells long, and in breadth 8. In the River Can, near Kendal, are two Water-fals, where the Waters descend with great noise, from whence they prognosticate of the Weather: for when that on the South sounds, they look for fair weather, but when that on the South doth the like, Rain.

Henry Curwin was born in this County, and made by Q. Mary A.B. of Dublin: it is observable, that though many Protestants in Ireland were imprisoned, yet no Person suffered Martyrdom, and this remarkable story is avouched by Dr. Usher. A. of Armagh; That Q. Mary sent a Pursivant with a Commission

into Ireland, to impower ſome perſons to proceed with Fire and Faggot againſt the Proteſtants: but by providence this Purſivant coming to Cheſter, lodged in the Houſe of a Proteſtant Inn-keeper, who having notice of it took the Commiſſion out of his Cloak-Bag, and put the Knave of Clubs in the room of it; ſome weeks after the Purſivant appeared before the Lords of the Council at Dublin; of whom B. Curwin was principal, where he produced a Card inſtead of a Commiſſion; for which affront they committed him to priſon, as if done to deride them, where he lay 4 Months, at laſt he got his Inlargement, went to England and getting his Commiſſion renewed, returns for Ireland, but before his Arrival is prevented by Q. Marys Death, and ſo the Lives and Liberties of many Servants of God were preſerved. Weſtmoreland hath 4 Wards, 8 Market Towns, 26 Pariſhes, and is in the Diocеſs of Cheſter and Carliſle; it elects 4 Parliament Men; and gives the Title of E. to Vere Fane.

WILTSHIRE hath Glocester North, Berkſhire and Hampſhire Eaſt, Dorſet South, and Somerſetſhire VVeſt, abounding in Wood, Sheep, &c. Salisbury is the chief City, it hath a ſtately Cathedral, with a high ſpired Steeple on 4 Pillars; The windows they reckon anſwer in number the days, the Pillars the hours, and the Gates the 12 Months of the Year, according to the Poet.

How many days in one whole year there be,
So many windows in one Church we ſee;
So many Marble Pillars there appear
As there are hours throughout the fleeting Year:
So many Gates as Moons one yeardoth view:
Strange Tale to tell, yet not ſo ſtrange as true.

The Cloiſter on the South ſide, for largeneſs and workmanſhip is inferior to none; on the other ſide is an high Bell Tower. It is well inhabited with plenty of all things, eſpecially Fiſh: it hath a ſtately Market place, wherein ſtands their Common Hall. About 6 miles from Salisbury upon the Plain, is a monſtrous work; for within the circuit of a Pit or Ditch there are erected like a Crown certain mighty ſtones, ſome 20 Foot high, and 7 broad, upon the heads whereof others like overthwart pieces, reſt croſs-wiſe with Tenants and Morteſſes, ſo that the whole frame ſeems to hang, and is called Stone-henge. Near Badmington is the Giants Cave, there are 9 in number, ſome deeper than others, with two great long ſtones on both ſides, and a broad one to cover them; theſe are thought to be either, Roman, Dane or Saxon Works. In 975. Q. Elfrida having murdered K. Edw. her Son in Law, to ſet up her own Son K. Etheldrid, to pacifie [illegible] blood, built the two Monaſteries of Amesby and Wor[illegible]ſhire and Hampſhire, in one of which ſhe died, but [illegible]ations being built with blood, have felt the woe pro[illegible]be Prophet, That the ſtone in the wall ſhall cry

and the beam out of the Timber shall answer it, woe to him that buildeth a Town with blood, and establisheth a City with Iniquity. In 1154. K. Stephen seizing the B. of Salisburys Castles, a Synod was called by the Popes Legate, before which the K. was summoned to answer for imprisoning Bishops, and depriving them of their Goods. The K. by his Attorney answers, That he had not arrested him as a *Bishop*, but as a Servant, who, ought to make up his Accounts about his Employments: So not presuming to Excommunicate the King without the Popes leave, they fell at his feet, beseeching him to have pity on the Church, and not make dissention between the Kingdom and the Priesthood; which shews the magnanimity of K. Stephen in pulling down the Spirits of the Prelates in that time. This rich B. of Salisbury being thrown out of his Grandure, was so grieved that he run mad.

In 1275. K. Ed. 1. calls a Parliament at Salisbury, without admitting any Church-Men, and Marchian his Treasurer acquainting him, That in Churches and Religious Houses there was much Treasure, if it were lawful to take it; he made no scruple to seize it into his Exchequer: but finding he had displeased the Clergy, bid them ask what they would, who required the Repeal of the Statute of Mortmain, which hindred people at their death from giving their Estates to the Church: The K. answered, That it was a Statute made by the whole body of the Realm, and therefore not in his Power to repeal it. In another Parliament this K. requires the Lords to go to the wars in Gascoign, who excusing themselves, the King in a rage threatned they should go, or he would give their Lands to others that should ; Upon this the E. of Hereford L. High Constable, and the E. of Norfolk L. High Marshal of England declare, That if the K. went in person, they would attend him, otherwise not: The K. said they should go with any other: I am not bound to do so (said the E. Marshal) neither will I go without you: The K. swore by God he should either go or hang; And I swear by the same Oath, said the E. I will neither go nor hang; and so without leave departs. The two Earls assemble many Noblemen, and 1500 Souldiers, & stand on their Guard: but the K. being obliged to go to France, desires them, since they would not go, to do nothing prejudicial to himself or the Kingdom in his absence. Upon his return he confirmed the two great Charters, which appeased the present distrbances. In 1554. exemplary Justice was done upon the L. Sturton, a man much in favour with Q. Mary, because an earnest Papist, who for mur ther was arraigned and condemned, and with 4 of his Serv y carried to Salisbury, and in the Market-place hanged, he h the favour of a silken Halter.

Not long since, saith Mr. Clark, a Souldier in Sali Tavern, drank a Health to the Devil, adding, That if would not come and pledge him, he would not belie-

either God Devil: His Companions ſtruck with horror, haſtned out of the Room, and preſently after hearing a hidious noiſe and ſmelling a ſtink, the Vintner running up, found the VVindow broken, the iron bar in it bowed and bloody, but the man was never heard of after. VViltſhire hath 29 Hundreds, 23 Market Towns, 304 Pariſhes, and is in the *Dioceſs* of Salisbury: It elects 34 Parliament Men: Salisbury gives the Title of E. to J. Cecil, Marleburgh to VV. Ley, Clarendon to H. Hide.

WORCESTERSHIRE hath Staffordſhire North, Warwick East, Gloceſter South, Hereford and Shropſhire Weſt; It is rich and populous, the ſoil fertile, producing Corn, Cattle, Wood, and abundance of Apples and Peares, of which they make great quantity of Sider and Perry, pleaſant and wholeſome Drinks. The City of Worceſter is pleaſantly ſeated on a gentle aſcent by the River which hath a *Bridge* with a Tower, and is enriched by the Trade of Clothing. It is 1650 paces about the Walls, with 7 Gates, and 5 Watch Towers, and hath divers Churches beſides the Cathedral, which is an excellent building, adorned with the Monuments of K. John, Pr. Arthur, and divers of the Beauchamps. This City was burnt, and moſt of the Citizens ſlain by K. Hardicknute 1041. for killing the Collectors of his Daniſh Tribute, yet ſoon repaired; In 1113. the Caſtle and Cathedral were burnt; In the troubles of K. Stephen it was twice burnt, yet a new Phœnix aroſe, and her buildings were more ſtately than before, eſpecially the Cathedral. At *Droitwich* are three Fountains of Salt water (divided by a little *Brook* of freſh Water) of which by boiling they make white ſalt. Edmund Bonner, alias Savage, was born in this County, his Father was J. Savage, a rich Prieſt in Cheſhire, his Mother was this Prieſts Concubine; She was ſent out of Cheſhire to cover her ſhame, and laid down her burden at Elmly, where this Bonny bouncing Babe *Bonner* was born. He was in K. Hen. 8ths time made Doctor of the Laws, Archdeacon of Leiceſter, Maſter of Arts, Maſter of the Faculties under A.B. Cranmer, and imployed in ſeveral Embaſſies beyond Sea, All this time Bonner was not Bonner, being meek, merciful, and a Great Man for the L. Cromwel, as appears by ſome tart printed Repartees betwixt him and S. Gardiner. Indeed he had a *Body* and an half, but Corpulency without Cruelty is no ſin, & in his old age was overgrown with fat, as Mr. Fox repreſents him; He was after B. of London, and under K. Edw. 6. being ordered to preach for the Reformation, his faint and cold expreſſions manifeſted he had rather betray it, for which he was deprived, but being reſtored by Q. Mary, he cauſed the death of twice as many Martyrs as all the Biſhops in England, juſtly occaſioning the Verſes made upon him.

If one for ſhedding Blood for Bliſs may hope,
Heavens wideſt gate for Bonner, ſtandeth ope.

No body speaking to Bonner.

All call thee cruel, and the spunge of blood,
But, Bonner, I say thou art mild and good.

Under Q. Eliz. he was secured in the Marshall Sea, where he lived 10 Years in soft durance, and full plenty, enjoying a great Temporal Estate by his Father; wherein as he was kept from hurting others, so it kept others from hurting him, being so universally odious, that he had been stoned in the streets if at Liberty. He died 1569. and was buried in *Barking* Church-yard among Thieves and Murderers; but enough of him who burnt so many living Temples of the Holy Ghost. In 1576. Will. Lumsley a poor Man in the Parish of Emely, being imprisoned by a rich Widow, & having a Mare of 22 years old, with Foal, within 3 days after she Foaled a Female Colt, which had an Udder, out of which was milked the same day a pint of Milk, & every day after it gave above 3 pints, to the great relief of his Wife and Children. Great winds overturned Trees, Houses, Steeples & Barns, & in *Bewdly* Forrest, and Horton Wood above a 1000 Oaks were blown down. Worcestershire hath 7 Hundreds, 11 Market Towns, 152 Parishes, and is in the Dioces of Worcester; It elects 9 Parliament Men.

YORKSHIRE hath Westmoreland and Durham on the North, Lancashire VVest, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire South, and the German Ocean East. 'Tis the greatest County in England; If one part be stony, sandy, barren ground, another is fruitful; If it be here bare of woods, it hath there Forrests full of Trees; If in one place it be Moorish, another is full of Pasture and variety; It is divided into the VVest, East and North-Riding; It produceth Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Knives, and Speckins. The City of York is ancient; and so esteemed that the Roman Emperours kept their Courts here; It is the second City of England, an ornament to all the North, Large, Rich, Populous, and an Archbishops See; The River Ouse makes as it were two Cities, joyned with a *Bridge*: The VVest is incompassed with a wall, and the River together 4 square, with only one Gate, from which a broad street reacheth to the *Bridge*; It hath handsome Houses, Gardens, and pleasant Fields behind: In the East the Houses stand thick and the streets are narrow, divided on the South-East with the River Fosse, which entring the City, hath a Bridge, with Houses ranged into a street, and runs into the Ouse, where a Castle stood, now decayed. The Cathedral is a stately Fabrick.

K. VVill. 1. after he was settled in the Kingdom, ordained that the Prelates should exercise no temporal Authority, yet in Spirituals he rather raised them: For Aldred A.B. of York being denied his suit, he in discontent offered to go away, but the K. fearing

fearing his displeasure fell at his feet, promising to grant it; and the Nobles bidding the Prelate to cause the K. to rise, Nay, said he, let him alone, let him find what it is to anger St. Peter. As we here see the Pride of this Prelate, so we may observe the falshood of Stigand A.B. of Canterbury who would often swear, he had not one penny upon Earth, when under the Earth he had hid great Treasure; Another Bishop being accused of Simony, and denying it, the Cardinal, before whom he was to answer, told him, That to buy a *Bishoprick* was against the Holy Ghost, and bid him say, Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, the Bishop oft trying (saith our Historian) could never say, And to the Holy Ghost, but said it plainly when he was put out of his Bishoprick. In 1235 by a great dearth many died for want, the Rich being so cruelly covetous as not to relieve them; among others W. Gray A. *B.* of York had store of Corn horded for 5 years past, yet refused to bestow any upon the poor; but lest it might be destroyed by the Vermine, he delivered it to Husbandmen to return as much new Corn; but by the Judgment of God when they came to one of His Packs of Corn nigh Ripon, there appeared all over the Sheaves the heads of Worms, Serpents and Toads; so they built a high wall round and set it on fire, least the venemous Creatures should poyson the Corn in other places; In 1470. G. Nevil Brother to the Great E. of Warwick, at his Instalment into his Archbishoprick of York, made a prodigious Feast to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, wherein he spent 300 Quarters of Wheat, 330 Tuns of Ale, 104 Tuns of Wine, 1 Pipe of spiced Wine, 80 fat Oxen, 6 wild Bulls, 1004 Sheep, 3000 Hogs, 300 Calves, 3000 Geese, 3000 Capons, 300 Pigs, 100 Peacocks, 200 Cranes, 200 Kids, 2000 Chickens, 4000 Pigeons, 4000 Rabbets, 204 *Bittors*, 4000 Ducks, 400 Herons, 200 Pheasants, 500 Partridges, 4000 Woodcocks, 400 Plovers, 100 Curlews, 100 Quailes, 1000 Egrets, 200 Rees, above 400 Bucks, Does and Roe bucks, 1506 hot Venison Pasties, 4000 cold Venison Pasties, 1000 Dishes of Jelly parted, 4000 Dishes of Jelly plain, 4000 cold Custards, 2000 hot Custards, 300 Fikes, 300 Breams, & Seale, 4 Porpesses, and 400 Tarts. At this Feast the Earl of Warwick was Steward, the E. of Bedford Treasurer, the L. Hastings Comptroler, with many other Noble Officers, 1000 Servitors, 62 Cooks, 515 Scullions. For about 7 years after the K. seized on the Estate of this Archbishop, and sent him prisoner into France, where he was berated in Chains, and in great Poverty; Justice thus punishing his former Prodigality. The East Riding of Yorkshire hath 4 Hundreds, 5 Market Towns, the West-Riding 10 Hundreds, 24 Market Towns; the North 12 Hundreds, 17 Market Towns; It is in the Diocess of York, hath 563 Parish Churches, and elects 29 Parliament Men.

Richmond gives the Title of *Duke* to C. Lenox, Earl of [illegible]

T. Osborn; Cleveland that of Dutchess to *B.* Villiers; R. Burlington of Earl to *Robert Boyl*, Craven to VV. Craven, Stafford to VV. VVentworth.

WALES.

THIS Principality contains 13 Counties, Angleſey, Brecknockſhire, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvan, Denby, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Monmouth, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor. Some derive it from Idwallo Son of Cadwaller, who with his *Britiſh* Subjects, made good the dangerous places of this Country, and was firſt called King of Wales: This Country is Mountainous and barren, not able to maintain its People, their chief commodities are Welch Freeze, and Cottons; Lewellin Son of Griffin, the Brother of David, the laſt P. of Wales, of the Race of Cadwallader, was ſlain by K. Ed. 1. in 1: whereby Wales was added to the Crown of England, who may be not for want of Vallour, ſince Hen. 2. in a Letter to Ema. Emp. of Conſtantinople, ſays; The Welch Nation is ſo adventrous, that they dare encounter naked with armed men, ready to ſpend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for praiſe.

Angleſey is an Iſland ſeparated from the Continent by the River Menia. In the Fields are Trees digged out, black-like Ebony, and uſed to inlay Cubbords, &c. ſome imagine the Romans cut them down as coverts of Rebellion, others that they fell and with their weight in thoſe wateriſh places buried themſelves, and that their Bituminous ſubſtance keeps them from Putrefaction: This Iſland yields ſuch plenty of Wheat, that they call it the Mother of Wales. It is ſaid, That Cloaks, Hats and Staves caſt down from the top of an Hill, called Mounch-Denny, or Cadier Arthur, which is above the Clouds, in Brecknockſhire, will never fall, but are with the wind, blown up again, nor will any thing deſcend ſave a ſtone, &c. And that the Meer Lynſavathan near Brecknock, was once a fair City, till ſwallowed by an Earthquake, all the highways of this Shire leading thither, and that after a froſt the Ice of this Lake breaks with a noiſe like Thunder; and a Fountain in Caermarthenſhire Ebbs and Flows twice in 24 hours: In this County are ſtrange Vaults, ſuppoſed to be the Caſtles of People conquered in the Wars. Dr. Ferrar B. of St. Davids in the Reign of Q. Mary was examined by the Bp. of VVincheſter, and told that the Queen and Parliament had altered Religion, and required him to embrace the ſame; who anſwered, That he had taken an Oath never to conſent that the B. of Rome ſhould have any Juriſdiction in this Realm; The B. of VVincheſter called him froward Fellow, and falſe Knave, and remanded him to Priſon; afterward Morgan, pretended B. of St. Davids, requiring him to ſubſcribe ſeveral Articles, which he refuſed.

fuſed, he read his ſentence of condemnation, and at Caermarthen he was burnt; Before his Execution one lamented for his painful death, who ſayed, That if he ſaw him once ſtir or move in the pains of his burning, he ſhould then give no credit to the Doctrine he had taught; and he was as good as his word, ſtanding ſo patiently in the Flames that he never moved, holding up his ſtumps, till being daſhed on the head, he fell down, and reſigned his Spirit.

At Bangor in Carnarvanſhire was a Monaſtry, in which were many Religious Monks, who lived by the labour of their hands; Theſe Monks went to VVeſtcheſter to pray for good ſucceſs againſt the Heathen Saxons, continuing 3 days in faſting and Prayer, Elfrede the Saxon K. ſeeing them ſo fervent asked what they were? and being told that they Prayed for his Enemies, he ſaid, Though they carry no weapons, yet they fight againſt us; So after he had overcome the *Brittains*, he fell upon the unarmed Monks, and murdered 1100; only 50 eſcaping: This cruel K. was killed by the Chriſtian K. Edwin. In a Lake in Snowden-Hills is an *Iſland* that ſeems to ſwim; They tell of Fiſhes here with but one eye, which yet Men with two Eyes could never behold. The higheſt Hill in Denbyſhire called Molienly, hath a Spring of clear VVater on the Top. In 1660. a great VVell near Chirk Town was dried up. In Flintſhire is St. VVinifrids VVell, or Holy VVell, famous for cure of Aches and Lameneſs. VVhen K. R. came to Flintcaſtle, to Hen. D. of Lancaſter, as he was going thence, they let looſe a Greyhound, as was uſual when the K. got on Horſeback, who uſed to leap and fawn upon the King; but now he leaped upon the D. of Lancaſter, who asked what the Dog meant; It is an unhappy Omen to me, ſaid the K. but a fortunate one to you; for he acknowledges thee to be K. and that thou ſhalt Reign in my ſtead: which ſoon after came to paſs. In Glamorganſhire is a Chink in a Rock, in which is heard a noiſe like Smiths Bellows, ſtriking the Hammer, grinding Iron Tools, hiſſing of ſteel Gads, yea the noiſe of a fire in a Furnace: At Newton is a Well where at full Sea, you can ſcarce get a Diſh of Water, but at Ebb a pailful. On the top of Mynd-Morgan is a Monument with a ſtrange character, which they ſay, if a man read he will die ſhortly after, meaning it is impoſſible to be read; A Lake in Merioneth-ſhire containing 160 Akers, which the River Dee runs through without mixing its Waters. Pemble-Mere never ſwells with Floods, but a ſmall wind will make it mount above its banks. At Dogelthy the Walls are 3 miles high; that is, the Mountains that ſurround it; Men come into it over the Water, but go out of it under the Water, becauſe they go in over a Bridge, but the Water falling from a Rock is conveyed in a Trough, under which they paſs. The Steeple grows, ſince the Bells (if they have more than one) ha-

a Yew-Tree. There are more Ale-Houſes than Houſes; for Tenements are divided into two or three Tipling Houſes, and alſo Barns without Chimneys. In 1661 about Sun-ſet at Weſton in Montgomeryſhire, a great number of Horſemen about 400 paces off, were ſeen marching 2 a Breaſt on the Common, and were half an hour before the Reer came up, ſeeming about 500; The Spectators were amazed, thinking them Round-heads going to releaſe the Priſoners at Montgomery, ſeveral Miniſters and Gentlemen being in Priſon; On the top of the next Hill they had another full view of their Horſes of ſeveral colours, they marched in 3 Companies, every Diviſion had 2 Horſe Colours, they marched from them about 100 yards; A man who was thatching a Houſe all that day, ſaid, He ſaw no Souldiers march, neither was there any Track of the Horſes; They depoſed theſe particulars before the L. Herbert; A woman coming from Biſhops Caſtle over the ſame Common fell off her Horſe, being terrified with a Blazing Star, which ſhe and 6 men ſaw, with a tail like an Arrow, ſeeming juſt over their heads. The Marſh near Chepſtow ſuffered loſs in 1666. the Severn, drowning many Cattle, People, and Houſes. Merlin Prophecied, That when a Prince with a freckled Face ſhould paſs over the River called Nantphencard, the Welch ſhould be conquered. K. Hen. 2. who was freckle Faced, paſſed over it, the Welch remembring this Prophecy, ſubmitted; May be the King choſe to go over to facilitate his Conqueſts. In the Reign of K. Henry 1. great part of Flanders was drowned, and a number of Flemings petitioned the K. for ſome place to inhabit in; who aſſigned them Pembrokeſhire, where their Poſterity ſtill continue; When K. Hen. 2. at St. Davids, diſcovered freſh, in a Bravado, he ſaid, I wiſh my Ships were able to make a Bridge thither, if it be no farther: Which being told Murchard King of Lenſter, he asked if he did not ſay, He would do it with the help of God; when it was ſaid no, he chearfully ſaid, Then I fear him the leſs, who truſted more to himſelf than to the help of God. The King returning from Ireland, arrived at St. Davids, where being told, That the Conqueror of Ireland returning that way, ſhould die upon a ſtone called Lech laver near the Church yard; he before a Multitude paſſed over it, and ſaid, Now who will hereafter credit that Lyar Merlin? In Radnor the Snow lyes long unmelted under the hanging Rocks. Upon the Sea ſhore in Wales was found the Body of Gawen, Siſters ſon to Arthur K. of Brittain, reported to be 14 Foot in length. In 1682. were ſeen above a hundred Porpeſſes near Newport.

In the 13 Shires of Wales, are 1 Chaſe, 13 Forreſts, 36 Parks, 30 Rivers, 100 Bridges, 4 Cities, 55 Market Towns, and 41 Piles of old Erection; 4 Biſhopricks, St. Aſaph, Bangor, St. Davids and Landaff, and 2016 Pariſh Churches; it ſends 30 Members Men.

SCOT-

SCOTLAND.

THIS Kingdom is divided into Highland and Lowland, the People of the Highlands on the West have some Civility, but those in the Isles are barbarous; The Lowlanders are like the English; The Commodities are course Cloths, Freeze, Fish, Hides, Lead, Oar, &c. The principal Rivers are, Forth, Clyde, and Tey, all Navigable; There are two Universities, St. Andrews and Aberdeen. The Nobility and Gentry are affecters of Learning, and not only frequent their own Universities, but Foreign; It is divided into 34 Shires: In Edenburgh is the Royal Palace; it consists principally of one Street a Mile long, into which run many Lanes, the whole compass three miles; The Castle commands the Town. Scotland was once Inhabited by two populous Nations, the Scots and Picts, till after long War the Scots extinguished their Kingdom, and Name. A Fortification was drawn from Abercorn upon the Frith of Edenburgh to the Frith of Dumbritton on the West Sea, where Julius Agricola set the limits of the Roman Empire; at this place began the great Wood Caledonia famous for wild white Bulls, with mane like Lyons, so hateful to Mankind, that they abhorred what ever was handled or breathed on by them. The Cattle are small, Fish plentiful; The Islands are the Western, the Orkney, and the Shethlands in number above 300. Barnades or Soland Geese are very numerous, and plentiful about the Bass, and bring thither number of Fishes, & such quantity of sticks to build their Nests, that the people are provided of Fewel, and make great gain of their Feathers and Oyl. These Geese some hold were bred of the leaves of a Tree, others of moist rotten Wood lying in the Waters, but it is since found that they are hatched of an Egg like other Geese; In Morton Lake part of the Waters are frozen in Winter, and part not; In the Lake of Lenox, 24 miles in compass, the Fish are without Finns; when there is no wind; this Lake is tempestious. There is a deaf stone 12 foot high, and 33 foot thick, and a Musket shot off on one side, cannot be heard on the other; these wonders are reported by Hector Boetius; Near Falkirk remain the ruines of a Town swallowed up by an Earthquake, and the void place filled with water. The Lough Lemond turneth sticks into stones, near Dysert in Fife by the Sea side, on a Heath is plenty of Bitumen; In Argile are Kine and red Deer wild upon the Hills; between the Coasts of Cathnes and Orkney is a dreadful Gulf, by the meeting of 9 contrary Tides or Currents, which so whirleth about, that if any Ship come within its reach they must throw over a barrel, or the like, else the Vessel will be swallowed up; & the Marriners observe it as a custom. In the North of Scotland, with Speed, be Mountains of Alabaster, and Marble. At the South of the River Forth in the main Sea, is a high Rock, out

of whose top a Spring of Water runs; The Snow lies all the Year upon the Hills in Ross; A large piece of Amber as big as a Horse was found upon the coast of Bucquan, in which County, they say Rats are never seen, and if brought thither will not live. It is reported there is a Stone found in Argile, which if covered with Straw or flax will set it on fire.

King Sergius was addicted to Harlots, and drove his Wife to such poverty as to wait upon a Noblewoman, whereupon she slew her Husband, and her self after. The Castle of Edenburgh was called Maiden Castle, because the Daughters of the Pictish Kings were kept there working with their Needles till Married. Ethus K. of Scots was as swift as a Greyhound, and called Wing-footed, but unfit for Government; when the Danes raged in England, they came to Coldingham Nunnery, where Ebba the Prioress, with the Nuns, cutting off their own Noses and Lips, to preserve their Virginity, these cruel Heathens burnt their Monastery and them therein.

Malcolom K. of Scots being informed of a Conspiracy against his Life, he dissembled it, till in hunting he took one of the Conspirators aside, and challenged him as a Traytor, adding; 'Here is a fit place to do that Manfully, which you intended 'by Treachery; now if you have any valour, kill me honour-'ably and none being present you can incur no danger. This Speech so daunted him that he fell at his Feet, asked forgiveness, and proved after Faithful and Loyal. This King repealed that barbarous Statute of K. Eugenius; That when a Man was Married, his Lord should lye with his Bride the first night; allowing it to be Redeemed with half a Mark of Silver, which is to this day put into the Leases the Lords make to their Vassals; This King besieging Alnwich Castle, an English Knight carrying on his Spear the Keys of the Castle, rid into the Camp, who being brought to the King, and bowing his Spear, as though to present him with the Keys, ran him into the eye, left him dead, and by the Swiftness of his Horse escaped; Hence, some say, came the Family of the Piercies; His Queen hearing of Her Husbands and Sons Death, beseeched the Almighty she might not survive them, dying three days after.

Kentigern *B.* of Glasgow, was a Man of rare Piety, and Charity; A Lady having lost a Ring which her Husband gave her, as she crossed the River Cluyd, her Husband grew jealous as if she had bestowed it on a Lover; So she went to Kentigern, intreating his help for the safety of her Honour; who after his Devotions, went to the River, and spoke to one who was fishing to bring him the first Fish he caught, which he doing the Ring was found in the Fishes mouth, and the Bishop sent it to the Lady; This good Bishop, saith *A. B. Spotsw.* lived till he was 185 years old.

In 1559. The Persecution waxing hot in Scotland against the

Proteſtants, many Prodigies were obſerved, a Comet like a fiery broom flamed 3 months; Great Rivers in Winter were dryed up, and in Summer ſwelled ſo high, that divers Villages were drowned, and numbers of Cattle in the low grounds carried into the Sea; Whales of a huge bigneſs were caſt up in the River Forth. Hailſtones as big as Pigeons Eggs, deſtroyed Corn; and a fiery Dragon was ſeen flying near the Earth, and vomitted out fire day and night a long time, ſo that the People were fain to watch continually for fear they ſhould have been burnt. The Queen Mother of Scotland having aid from France, forced the Proteſtants to retire toward the Highlands, whereupon ſhe ſcoffingly ſaid, 'Where is now their God, my God is ſtronger than theirs, even in Fife; but in a few days 600 Proteſtants beat above 4000 French and Scots; This Queen when ſome Engliſh and Scotch attempting to take Leith by Storm, were ſlain, becauſe the Scaling Leaders were too ſhort; beholding the ſlaughter from Edenbugh Caſtle, ſhe burſt out into Laughter, ſaying, 'Now will I go to Maſs, and praiſe God for what mine 'Eyes have ſeen; and when the French had ſtripped and laid the Naked Bodies along the Walls, looking on them, ſhe ſaid, Yonder are the Faireſt Tapeſtries that ever mine Eyes held, be I wiſh 'that all the Fields which are between Leith & this place were ſtrewed with the ſame ſtuff; But her joy was ſhort, for a fire in Leith burnt up her Store-houſes and Proviſions for her Army, and ſhe for grief fell ſick and died.

IRELAND.

IT is ſaid the Chriſtian Faith was Preached here by St. Patrick, their Titular Saint. In a little Iſland in Lough Derry, is a place called St. Patricks Purgatory, and the People were made to believe, that St. Patrick, 400 years after Chriſt, had obtained the ſame by his Prayers, to convince unbelievers of the immortality of the Soul, and the torments of the wicked. In the Reign of King James 1. the E. of Cork, and the L. Chancellor, were ſent to inquire into it; who found that this miraculous Cave deſcending down to the bottom of Hell, was a little Cell digged out of the Rock, without Windows, ſo as the door being ſhut, it was dark, and ſo little that a tall man could not ſtand upright in it, and would hold only 6 or 7 Perſons; He that went in was kept faſting and watching by the Friers, and told wonderful Stories, ſo that being throughly affrighted, he came out amazed, & told ſtrange things of his going under grond, &c. To prevent this deluſion the Lords Juſtices cauſed the Friers to depart, and laid the hole open. The Earl of Kildare being charged by K. Henry 7. for burning the Cathedral of Caſſils, he confeſſed it to be true, to the ſuprize of the Council, wondring how he would juſtifie it; By Jeſus, ſaith he, I would never have done it, if it had not been told me the Archbiſhop was within

it; and because the Bishop was the chief Accuser: The King laughed at the plainness of the Man, to hear him alledge that for his excuse, which did aggravate his crime.

Ireland is divided into 4 Provinces, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster, which are 33 Counties, Dublin is the Metropolis, seated on the River Liffie in which are Universities.

If the Reader be disappointed in finding little of Wales, Scotland and Ireland which the Title promises, He may be informed that, since the first Edition of this Book, I have published three Books each of the same price with this, namely, 1. The History of Wales. 2. The History of Scotland. 3. The History of Ireland, (of which an account is given in the following Catalogue) where he may receive full Satisfaction.

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